The Weekly Post.

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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE TWO THREADS.

A babe, who crept from the downy nest,
Fond hands had loved to deck,
Glowing and sweet from its rosy rest,
To cling, caressing and caressed.
To its gentle mother's neck.
Another, who drank in life's squalid lair,
In the noisy crowded court,
Dreading to waken to curse and blow,
To woman, whose life of sin and woe,
Won from sleep a respite short,
From the darkness and the light,
Weave the black thread, weave the white.

A girl, in her graceful, guarded home,
'Mid sunshine, and birds, and flowers,
Whose fair face brightened as one heard
Her gallant lover's wooing word,
In the fragrant, gloaming hours,
Another, tossed out, a nameless waif,
On the awful sea of life,
'Mid poverty, ignorance and wrong;
Young pulses beating full and strong
For the fierce, unaided strife,
From the darkness and the light,
Weave the black thread, weave the white.

A wife, beside her household hearth,
In her happy matron pride,
Raising her infant in her arms,
Showing its thousand infant charms
To the father at its side,
Another, who stood on the river's banks
Hearing her wealthy cries,
Thinking "a plunge would end for both
Cruelty, hunger, and broken truth,
"arsh earth and iron skies,"
From the darkness and the light,
Weave the black thread, weave the white.

Her children's children at her knee,
With friends and kindred round,
An aged woman with silver hair,
Passing from life, 'mid the love and prayer,
That her gracious evening crowned
Another, crouched in the stinted warmth
Of the workhouse, homeless hearth
Her bitter fare unkindly given;
Knowing as little of joys in Heaven
As of gladness on the earth.
From the darkness and the light,
Weave the black thread, weave the white.

A soul that sprung from rose-strewn turf,
With its cavern-cross adorned,
Another, that left its pauper's grave,
Where rank and coarse the grasses wave,
O'er rest, unnamed, unmourned
And two, who sought their Redeemer's feet,
By His having bled to plead.
May He in his mercy guide us all,
For sunbeam and shadows strangely fall;
The riddle is hard to read
From the darkness and the light
Weave the black thread, weave the white.
—All the Year Round

A NIGHT EDITOR'S STORY.

My story is a ghost story, and one of the genuine article, I conclude, from putting together my pre-conceived ideas of ghosts and the particular experience I have to relate on this occasion. It is an experience so strange, so terrible and so fraught with polgnant grief, that for a long time after its occurrence I shrank from all mention of it; but time, the great alleviator, enables me now to sit down and give a calm account of the events to which I refer.

I was night editor on the Hawbuck *Morning Sentinel*. My associate in the local department was West Suttin a young fellow of keen perceptions, ready wit and active ability. He had clear eyes, a concentrative brow, a rather pale complexion, a long, flaring, jet-black mustache, and an open, wide-awake look that was a faithful index to his character. Nothing escaped his observation. He was indefatigably industrious, and picked up all the news, delving out items from the most apparently barren ground. He was the best Local we had ever had, and our department of city news, soon after his advent, outstripped those of all our contemporaries in variety and spice.

Ward had one fault, however. The social bowl possessed powerful attractions for him, and it was too often evident that he had been imbibing more freely than a sound judgment would dictate. To be sure, he was seldom unfitted for business—not more than once in three or four months, perhaps—but he was pursuing a path which, if persisted in, must, I endeavored to pursuade him, eventually result in his downfall. I talked to him often about it, but although he always listened pleasantly, my words seemed to be uselessly expended. He was always the same free and easy, light-hearted convivial fellow, and hard working, valuable assistant.

He would frequently choose a topic of popular interest and write thereon a series of descriptive articles in a free, gossipy vein just calculated to catch the public attention. This was in addition to his regular work as city editor. The amount of labor he accomplished, and the ease with which he performed it, frequently filled me with astonishment.

Well do I remember when he chose for his theme "Dregs and Scum." He penetrated the vilest haunts of the lowest classes, and described their habits in a wonderfully vivid manner. Their vices, their misfortunes, the bright spots in their lives, together with scraps of adventure and incident—exciting, amusing and pathetic—were all treated with rare spirit and grace by his ready pen.

Of course in this pursuit he visited the resort of thieves, villains and desperadoes, and plunged into scenes against his safe exit from which there were many chances.

"We will see what can be fished up from the slime," he would say, with a mocking laugh, and start off on one of his midnight excursions. Or again he would announce that he had an appointment to meet some distinguished friends, the true purport of which remark we all well understood.

Ward and I, when at work, occupied a room by ourselves, while the managing editor, and Bailey, his assistant, had another apartment just across the hall.

One night about half-past eleven Ward said to me:

"Well, Peck, I guess I'll go out and see what I can see. I've sent in a couple of columns, and Dobbin will be on the look-out to report if anything turns up. I'll be back by half past one or two."

Dobbin was a middle aged, seedy individual, of some ability, but no particular occupation, who loafed around the office most of the time, in readiness to assist, for a small renumeration, in any department that happened to be crowded. He frequently lent his aid to Ward in reporting police cases, accidents, rows and the like.

"Hold on, Ward," I said; looking him in the face; "hadn't you better wait until to-morrow night?"

"Why?" "Oh! I know; you think I'm not exactly well balanced. But I'm all right. I'm in just the mood for it to-night, too."

"Yes, you always are, for that matter. Where do you propose to go to-night."

"Down to Muggins' Forks."

The very worst place in the city! The concentration of vile and desperate lawlessness!

"You're not in earnest, Ward? You're not going there to-night, are you?"

"That's just where I'm going. You know their great mogul, Barney Buck, is awaiting for trial for that highway robbery scrape, and I want to hear their comments. Jove! won't it be a rich treat!"

"I heard they were going to have a talk about it."

"Yes, Muggins' Forks is to hold an indignation meeting. Ha! Ha!"

"Well, Ward, I wouldn't go, that's all.

"Well, Peck, I don't want you to go. But *I'm* going."

"You may take this if you want it," and I unlocked a drawer, and drew out a six shooter.

"No!" he exclaimed laughing in scorn. "You had better take it."

But he persisted in declining.

"Very well; have your own way. But be cool, and keep a sharp lookout. And promise me one thing, Ward; that you will not drink anything more to-night, at least until you get back."

He had been slowly moving toward the door, and now rushed out suddenly exclaiming with a laugh:

"All right. I guess not."

After he was gone I moved uneasily in my chair for some moments, and at last with an effort bent myself to the work before me. Presently Bailey came in on an errand.

"Where's Suttin?" he said.

"Don't ask," I replied.

"Oh!" he exclaimed, with a scowl. "Be gone long?"

"Till half-past one, he said."

"Well, I hope he'll get back." And with the last word the door swung shut, as Bailey retired.

I echoed an Amen to his wish. We all liked Ward, and felt an interest in him. He was young, so bright, and capable of so much.

My head was not clear that night. I could not think straight, nor bring my energies to bear on the tasks before me. So I took my meerschaum down from its shelf, scraped it out carefully, went to a private drawer, and filled the pipe with genuine Turkish tobacco that I kept on hand for rare occasions like the present one. For it was not often that my brain baffled me, and when it did, a pipe full of this tobacco would invariably set things going swimmingly. I suspect it contained a liberal admixture of those fascinating, treacherous drugs for which the East is famous, for its effect was always indescribably exhilerating. It gave me new energy, new life, and a quick, far-sighted penetration that could grapple with any problem within the scope of my learning or information.

Perhaps I took a more liberal allowance than usual that time. I do not know that time. I do not know that I did; but I never felt so keen or so fascinated by any work as on that particular night. I worked on steadily and untiringly, conscious of no effort, and completely absorbed in the tasks before me.

I do not know how long I had thus sat, when a very strange incident occurred. It was the beginning of the strangest experience of my life—an experience whose parallel I hope and expect never to pass through again.

My tasks were completed, with the exception of one or two trifles, and I leaned back in my chair and yawned. Happening to look around—I know not what it was that impelled me to look around at that particular moment—I beheld the door open noiselessly and Ward Suttin entered. It was about two o'clock, or after.

"What's the matter, Ward?" I cried, for there was a bright red wound on his forehead, and every vestige of color seemed to have faded from his face.

He paid no attention to my inquiry, but proceeded direct to his desk and sat down. He walked with his usual quick step, and immediately on seating himself took pencil and paper and began to write.

"Ward! I say."

Still he did not reply. His pencil travelled over the paper rapidly.

"Ward!" I spoke loudly and sharply.

But he paid no attention to my voice. I concluded he was so absorbed as not to hear me—though that would not be like him. I felt curious to know how he had received the wound on his forehead, which, however, I concluded from his cool behavior could be nothing serious.

I took a newspaper, rolled it up into a bunch, and threw it at his head, thinking to startle him.

Horror! It seemed to go *through him*, and he went on writing, apparently undisturbed.

I gazed at him spell bound.

Finally he threw down his pencil and arose.

"See here, old boy!" I exclaimed, springing up and starting toward him.

But without even so much as looking at me, he walked quickly to the door, opened it, seemed to *glide out*, and closed it noiselessly after him.

I followed him hastily. Going into the outer hall, I expected to overtake him, but he was not in sight. I ran across an office boy.

"Did you see Mr. Sutfin just now?" I asked.

"No sir."

"You did not?"

"No, sir. There ha'n't been nobody here."

"How long have you been here?"

"A few minutes. I was waitin' for Jim."

"Ward certainly just came out here from my room."

"Guess not—leastwise I didn't see him."

I was bewildered. I returned to my room, and was just about to sit down to my table when I thought myself to examine what Ward had written.

I went to his desk, and to my intense astonishment and horror, read the following.

MURDER—Mr. Ward Suttin, local editor of this paper, came to his death at the hands of assassins shortly before two o'clock this morning. He had been attending—as a spectator—an indignation meeting at Muggins' Forks, and, while leaving, was set upon by three ruffins and severely beaten. One of the trio accomplished their murderous design by striking a fearful blow on his forehead with a small bar of iron. They left his body in a cellar way in Pinche's Alley.

At first I was so transfixed as to be able only to hold the paper in my hand and stare at it. I read it thrice over, scanning each word and letter in a horrible fascination. It was Ward's handwriting—there was no mistake about that; and Ward had written it—for I had seen him.

Strange to say no suspicion of a practical joke entered my head for an instant. Calm reflection would doubtless have suggested that explanation of the affair. But I did not reflect calmly. I pounced upon a conclusion without delay, and that was, that Ward *had* been murdered, and that I had seen his ghost! Strange proceeding, would it not be, for a man to appear after being killed and write his own obituary? However the strangeness nor the preposterousness of the idea did not enter my mind then. I simply accepted it at once, with all its horror and wildness.

As I said I held the paper in my hand, and read it carefully. I was in a sort of stupor for a few seconds, and then came suddenly the desire to *act*. The place mentioned as the receptacle of Ward's body must be searched immediately.

I laid the paper down and went to the door. As I opened it a gust of wind swept in, creating quite a commotion among the papers. I sprang back to the table. Ward's manscript had blown off with the rest, and I stooped down to look for it. Just then I heard Bailey's step in the outer hall, and I called:

"Bailey! Bailey! Come in here for God's sake!"

"What's up, Peck?"

He entered hastily, and spoke with surprised anxiety. I can't distinctly recollect, much less account for, my manner on that night.

"It's just as I feared," I said, still searching for the missing paper.

"What is it?"

"Ward—"

"What of him?"

"He is killed."

"WARD KILLED? How? When? Who brought the news?"

I suddenly paused in my search and stared at him blankly as he asked the last question.

"Why don't you answer me?" His voice was full of harshness and distress.

"Who told you? Where is he."

"In a cellar way on Pinche's Alley.

"Who brought the news? Will you answer that?"

"He brought it himself—or rather his ghost did," I answered doggedly.

"See here, Peck," said Bailey, sharply, "don't have any fooling on such a subject. Are you joking, or are you not?"

"*Joking!* No, no! I wish I was. But come on!" I seized him by the shoulder and endeavored to drag him toward the door. "We must find his body."

Bailey thought I was out of my head, and I do not blame him. He disengaged himself from my grasp and wheeled about, facing me.

"Now tell me what you mean!" he said sternly, with a voice and manner that brought me back to coherency.

In as calm a manner as possible I related to him the events of the few moments just passed.

When I had concluded he eyed me narrowly and his face bore an incredulous look.

"You don't believe," me I said. "But be kind enough to help me for a moment, and we will soon find the paper. The wind blew it on the floor."

We searched for some time, but in vain. I felt rather chagrined, and was doubly anxious to find it. But it was not to be found. We searched every stray scrap.

"It must have fallen into the fire-place," I said. "See—there are its charred remains now."

"Yes, I see," said Bailey, looking at me pityingly. "But never mind to-night, Peck. You had better go home and get rested."

This infuriated me.

"You are trifling!" I ejaculated. "You don't believe me. But I am neither drunk nor crazy. I have spoken the truth, and you or some one else must go with me immediately to Muggins' Forks."

Bailey pooh-ed, and endeavored to persuade me out of this idea, whereat I left him without ceremony.

I made my way into the street and walked swiftly to the police headquarters.

I was well acquainted there, and without being obliged to enter into minute speculations, was furnished with an escort of two officers.

"Been a fuss at the Forks, did you say?" remarked one of them, after we had got well on our way.

"Yes—in fact, there has been a murder—"

"Whew! That's coming it pretty strong!"

"No. I might not have been believed if I had. It is rather a singular affair, take it all through. But if we search the cellar ways on Pinche's Alley, it's my opinion that we'll find the dead body of Ward Sutfin.

Both men uttered startled exclamations at this, and demanded to know my reasons for thus speaking.

I then detailed to them the particulars that have already been related at which they uttered sundry expressions of surprise and incredulity.

But we hurried on faster than ever, and in due course of time reached that quarter of the city known as Muggins' Forks. It was in a state of comparative quietude, being dark and silent, lights glimmering only occasionally here and there out of low groggeries.

Soon we turned on Pinche's Alley a narrow dirty, dark lane, from various quarters of which arose stenches almost unbearable. We walked slowly and cautiously along, guided by the light of one of the policemen's lanterns, which cast about a ghostly glimmer, seeming to make visible the foulness of the air and the corruption which left not untainted one inch of space. With hesitating steps and dread anticipation we pursued our horrible search. Down into damp places and nests of filth we peered, withdrawing from each as soon as we had scanned it thoroughly.

We found it,

It lay partially doubled up, but the head and face were visible. I looked first at the forehead, and there was a bright red wound, corresponding precisely with the one I had seen on—what?

We carefully gathered it up, and straightened it out, and composed the limbs in a less painful posture. There were two hands that worked with loving, though trembling touch.

It was taken to the hospital, in order to ascertain beyond peradventure whether or not life was extinct. The physician said he must have been dead an hour.

I thought when I returned to the office, that Bailey looked upon me with an expression akin to awe. But I was in a mood far from triumphant. I had loved Ward dearly, and was bowed down with grief at his untimely and terrible death.

I spare all sickening details of the excitement that followed, of the talk about my part in the tragedy, of the fruitless search for the murderers.

Afterward Bailey made me give him a more explicit account of the strange manner in which I received information of the tragic event.

And as I minutely described each circumstance, he alternately opened his eyes wide, scowled, laughed, and looked wise What else could he do?

I do not attempt to give any explanation of what I have related. The facts—or my memory of them—have been laid before the reader. But as I think them over, questions obtrude themselves upon each other.

Was I dreaming? If so, is there method in a dreamer? And can a stimulated brain receive an impression from a dream so vivid and indelible as to be indistinguishable from a memory of an actual fact? If so, what is memory but a delusion, and to what extent can we trust our recollections of the past? But why pursue the subject?

Too Much Dress.

(From an English Fashion Paper.)

Really some new regulations must be made for the drawing rooms and levees. At the last meeting of Her Majesty with the ladies of her court, the scene was simply disgraceful. The crowd pushed and fought (literally fought) as if the high-born damsels and (presumably) well-bred cavaliers had been so many sight-seers, waiting for admission at the open gallery doors of the theatre on boxing-night. A certain well-known leader of fashion had her train torn bodily from her bodice. In fact, the scene was disgraceful, and I blushed for the visitors, as I hopped about, listening to the chit-chat in the anterooms. The poor gentlemen-at-arms seemed dreadfully distressed as they vainly attempted to fulfill their duties of door-keepers. If we are not to have better manners on future occasions, we had better adopt the Indian fashion, and give up trains and feathers altogether. A "quiet" Dolly Varden costume would really and truly be the best dress for a drawing-room of the present day.

FANNY FERN ON THE PREVAILING STYLE.

When I say that the street dress of the majority of respectable women of New York to-day is disgusting, I but feebly express my emotions. I say the respectable women, and yet, save to them who known them to be such, their appearance leaves a wide margin for doubt. The clown at a circus wears not a more parti-colored costume; in fact, his has the advantage of being sufficiently "taut," to use a nautical phrase, not to interfere with locomotion; while theirs—what with disgusting humps upon their backs, and big rosettes upon their shoulders, and loops, and folds, and buttons, and clasps, and bows upon their skirts, and striped satin petticoats, all too short to hide their clumsy ankles—and more colors and shades of colors heaped up on one poor little fashion-ridden body than ever was gathered in one rainbow—and all this worn without regard to temperature, or time, or place—I say this presents a spectacle which is too disheartening to be comical. One cannot smile at the young girls who are one day—Heaven help them—to be wives and mothers!

Be Economical.

Look most to your spending. No matter what comes in, if more goes out, you will always be poor. The art is not in making money, but in keeping it; little expenses, like mice in a barn, when they are many, make great waste. Hair by hair, heads get bald; straw by straw, the thatch goes off the cottage; and drop by drop, the rain comes in the chamber. A barrel is soon empty, if the tap leaks but a drop a minute. When you begin to save begin with your mouth; many thieves pass down the red lane. The ale jug is a great waste. In all other things keep within compass. Never stretch your legs farther than the blankets will reach, or you will soon be cold. In clothes, choose suitable and lasting stuff, and not tawdry fineries. To be warm is the main thing; never mind the looks. A fool may make money, but it needs a wise man to spend it. Remember it is easier to build two chimneys than to keep one going. If you give all to back and board, there is nothing left for the savings bank. Earn hard and work hard while you are young, and you will have a chance to rest when you are old.

A Word for the Wife.

There is much good sense and truth in the remark of a modern author, that no man ever prospered in the world without the co-operation of his wife. If she unites in mutual endeavors, or rewards his labor with an endearing smile, with what confidence will he resort to his merchandise, or his farm, fly over lands, sail upon the seas, meet difficulty, or encounter danger, if he knows he is not spending his strength in vain, but that his labor will be rewarded by the sweets of home. Solitude and disappointment enter the history of every man's life; and he is but half provided for his voyage who finds but an associate for his happy hours, while for his months of darkness and distress no sympathizing partner is prepared.

NOBODY'S DARLING.

Little and pallid, poor and shy,
With a downcast look in her soft gray eye,
No scornful toss of a queenly head,
But a drooping bend of the neck instead!
No ringing laugh, and no dancing feet,
No subtle wiles, and abandon sweet,
No jewels costly, and no garments fine—
She is nobodies darling—but mine!

No Dolly Varden coquettish airs;
No high-heeled boots to throw her down stairs;
No yachting jacket and nautical style,
With a sailor's hat that she calls her "file,"
But "lady" is stamped on her quiet brow;
And she crept in my heart, I can't tell how,
Not made to dazzle not born to shine—
Nobody's—nobody's darling—but mine!

No saucy, ravishing, girlish grace,
But a settled calm on the sweet, pale face;
No sparkling chatter and repartee;
Very silent and still is she.
White and still is my pearl of pearls,
Yet to me she seemeth the queen of girls;
Why I love her I can't define,
For she's nobody's—nobody's darling—but mine.

Were riches hers, or beauty rare,
She would lose her charm, become less fair;
Were rings to shine on those fingers small,
They could not add to their grace at all.
She would learn to smile and to speak by rule,
In the foolish book of Dame Fashion's school.
And the world to spoil her would soon combine;
Now she's nobody's darling—but mine!

A HORROR OF THE AIR.

Frightful Accident to an Aeronaut While Making an Ascension Seated on a Trapeze.

At Memphis on the 31st ult a vast multitude assembled to witness Prof. Fisher, the aeronaut, perform his feats on the trapeze attached to the balloon, the latter fastened to the balloon with four strong half-inch cords.

THE BALLOON.

In making the ascension the balloon—a common yellow canvass affair—filled with hot air by means of an alcoholic fire which is burned immediately beneath the lower and opened end of the canvass; when filled Prof. Fisher leaped on his slender trapeze, the fastening ropes are cast loose, and the large yellow monster goes off like a rocket in an upward direction, for about 500 feet when it yields to the current of the wind and goes with it.

THE FATAL FLIGHT.

The balloon after being cast loose shot upward, and then moved directly toward the Gayoso House. So certain were many of the spectators on the roof that it was coming directly over the house that they ran down stairs. Just before it reached the house, however, it commenced to descend rapidly, and in doing so swerved to the north and left of the Gayoso and in a direct line for the Jackson Block, which it struck a moment later. In striking the block the balloon proper was above the level of the roof, while

PROF. FISHER AND THE TRAPEZE

struck the wall some eight feet beneath the guttering of the roof. The aeronaut's head struck the brick wall first, but recovering himself placed his feet against the wall and pushed violently outwards, with a hope doubtless of clearing the roof. All this time the huge inflated canvass was tugging away at the small ropes, which alone intervened between Prof. Fisher and death. The guttering of the roof being of iron with a sharp, almost knife-like outer edge, it in a few seconds severed the ropes, which, by the combined weight of the Professor and the balloon, were strained to their utmost tension, and the man of the air with a loud cry fell

DOWN, DOWN, DOWN,

a distance of at least fifty feet, and alighting on an iron grating, which his weight cracked as if of glass. In falling the unfortunate man turned several summersaults, but with the exception of the first short passionate cry, not a sound escaped him. A large cellar extends under the block, and through an open grating he fell headlong. But for an iron railing upon which he struck with his right arm in going through the grating, which changed his position, he would have

ALIGHTED ON HIS HEAD,

and death would have been instantaneous. The railing, however, broke the force of the fall and crushed the bones of his right shoulder, and arm, and in so doing saved his life temporarily.

HE SHOT BY THE WINDOW

like a meteor, one of the salesmen who was in the rear of the store saw him. Running out and ascertaining that the white flying object was a man, then insensible and seemingly dead, the clerk called for assistance and carefully removed the wounded man up stairs and into the store. Surgeons and physicians were summoned in a few moments and everything possible was done to alleviate the intense suffering of the poor man. Dr. Hall, after a careful examination, stated that the right shoulder arm bone was

LITERALLY PULVERIZED,

and that he was also suffering from concussion of the brain. A gash on the right forehead, another on the right cheek, and still another under the right chin were the wounds visible on the face. In the pit of the second arm was

A HORRID GASH,

fully three inches in length, and extending into the socket. The latter wound was caused by one of the small ropes tearing from under his arm, where he had it fastened for safety, and it is only surprising that the rope did not wrench the arm from the socket. He lay with his white ghastly face upturned, while from his pale, tightly pressed lips low moans issued expressive of the great agony he was enduring. His right name is George F. Clarke, and he is a man twenty-three years of age. He is of the most respectable family now residing in Columbus, Ohio. He made one or two ascensions under the superintendence of Prof. Fisher, whose name he afterward assumed.

Mr. Clark, while being removed to the hospital, never recovered his consciousness, and last night, about 11 o'clock, he breathed his last. From the time the ropes severed, he never spoke an intelligible word. Toward the last his moaning ceased, and when his spirit winged its flight, the transit from life to death was hardly noticed, so peaceful was it. His remains will be taken charge of by Mr. Noyes.

TWO FORMER ACCIDENTS.

While in Texas, he was injured by being dragged through a horse rack, and again in Louisiana he was considerably bruised by being thrown against the center pole of the circus. Neither accident was serious in its results, however, and he continued his ascensions until yesterday, when he made his final one.

VARIETIES.

A FLORIDA jail not having had an inmate in four years, the commissioners have turned it into a corn crib.

THE name "grass widow" is of French origin. It is derived from the French grace, and originally meant a widow by courtesy.

A POCKET boot-jack has been invented. You put your foot into your pocket, give a spring into the air, and off comes your boot.

A JACKSONVILLE (Ill.) urchin tied the baby carriage to the old mare's tail, and his little brother got a lively ride and a broken head.

THE smart boys in Quincy, Ill., cut off rats tails, plant them in flower pots, and sell them to unsophipticated florists as a new species of cactus.

IN the State library at Albany, New York, are the very papers that were found in the boot of Major Andre, and which led to his conviction as a spy.

A BURLINGTON (Iowa) baby is immortalized by the following epitaph:

"Beneath this stone our baby lays,
He neither cries nor hollers;
He lived just one and twenty days,
And cost us forty dollars."

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, one of the oldest school-houses in London, the school having been established by King Edward VI, has been sold to a railroad company for a depot, bringing $3,000,000.

THE British army exclusive of commissioned officers, contains 177,678 men of whom 117,701 are English, 44,092 Irish, and 15,882 Scotch. The proportion of Irish is very large in the infantry regiments of the line.

A FEMALE emigrant on a car coming west from Toledo gave birth to a male infant in Michigan, and after crossing the State line to its twin brother in Indiana. The passengers baptized one Wolverine and the other Hoosier.

MR. CHARLES HENRY SAINSBURY PILKWICK, of Bradford-on-Avon, England, gives notice that he has forever abandoned the name "Pickwick," which has acquired an inconvenient comic popularity, and taking that of "Sainsbury."

DUNLOP says that in all European literature there are not more than 300 distinct plots and 200 of these are earlier than Christianity. Almost all the newspaper jokes have reached a venerable old age, and all the Irish bulls are Greek.

A COUNTRY clergyman, paying a professional visit to a dying neighbor, who was a very churlish and universally unpopular man, put the usual question: "Are you willing to go my friend?" "Oh, yes," said the sick man, "I am." "Well," said the simple-minded minister, "I am glad you are; for the neighbors are willing."

THE Archbishop of Paris made the following remark the other day to one of the French ministers: "We hear a great deal about religious intolerance and persecution, but I think your Excellency will agree with me that the intolerance and persecution of irreligion is far more terrible and bitter."

DURING the debate on extending the suffrage to women householders, in the House of Commons, one of the members addressed the Speaker "with sentiments tinged with sadness and mournfulness, arising from the reflection that he was probably addressing the last male occupant of the Speaker's chair."

A NEW Canadian paper started out with the idea of discarding the "u" as in "harbour," "colour," and so forth, but "public sentiment" has forced the paper to take up the letter and use it. The paper, however, makes up the disappointment by spelling "nigger" with one "g," and "dog" with two of them.

LONDON is the largest city in the world, far surpassing all others of antiquity. According to Gibson, the population of ancient Rome, in the height of its magnificence, was 1,200,000; the population of Pekin is supposed to be about 2,000,000; that of London is over 3,000,000, one-twelfth of the population of the whole United States.

LORD SHAFTESBURY, in a speech at the Turkish Mission Aid Society, at Exeter Hall, alluding to the late eruption of Vesuvius, said "it was a popular delusion to think England free from the probability of these eruptions. The most eminent geologists had often told him that England constituted the cover of a subterranean well of fire, and we are liable at any moment to meet the fate of the district round Vesuvius."

THE following anecdote is said to have taken place in a school near Salisbury England: "Now, then, the first boy of the gammer class stand up." First boy stands up, blushing: "Here I be, zir." Examiner—"Well, my good boy, can you tell me what vowels are?" First boy—"Vowls, sir? Ees, of course I can." Examiner—"Tell me, then, what are vowels?" First boy, grinning at the simplicity of the question—"Vowls, zir? Why, vowls be chickens!"

MRS. ROBERTSON, wife of Henry Robertson, of the Seventh Hussars, Aldershot, and alleged widow of Major Steuart, of Murthly, is the plaintiff in another suit which illustrates the evils resulting from the Scotch law of marriage. Mrs. Robertson sets forth that she is the daughter of a "fishing rod and tackle manufacturer" of Edinburg. She probably derived the skill with which she angled for her husband by inheritance. According to her story, however, it was Major Steuart who desired to enter into a marriage contract with her, and who, on the 13th of February, 1866, caused her, the plaintiff, to dress in silk array, received from the gallant Major as a present. Then after supper, in the presence of her parents, Major Steuart filled sundry wine glasses, went down on his knees, after the most legitimate type of the heroic in melodrama, and asked her to be his wife, to which tender but rather public inquiry she seems to have been willing to give an affirmative answer without any coyness. A plain gold ring afterwards was given her by Major Steuart, and they thereafter lived together as man and wife. If the statement of Mrs. Robertson is true, the marriage was, according to Scottish law, undoubtedly a valid one.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, June 8, 1872.

GRANT wants ten new sloops of war. They would cost several millions of dollars which would serve as a recruiting fund for Radical votes. Suppose he would try in the first place, to adopt a policy which would restore our merchant marine.

LEET, the President's old time Secretary, is still quartered upon the New York merchants, although his removal was promised long ago. LEET in New York and brother-in-law CASEY in New Orleans, each have until the 4th of next March to steal and hide.

OUR dear friends of the *Gazette* need not fear. We think we can accommodate it with extracts from its files—if not in reference to a gentleman whose name was before our convention; at least in regard to an individual whose name was before theirs. Rest in tranquility dear friends and neighbors, our ammunition will be brought into play in good season.

DEMOCRATIC members of Congress would be in the proper performance of their duty, by being in their seats constantly as the session approaches a close. We would like to see a list of those who were absent when the vote was taken on the Ku Klux suspension of the Habeas Corpus bill. To be sure enough remained to scotch the snake, but the people should note the absentees.

WE object to the epithet applied by some of our cotemporaries to Ulysses as "the one-horse President." It is a slander; for a few days ago for the twelfth time at least, he received the present of another horse from Rhode Island. These specimens from office-holders, should fill by this time a house as large as the Patent office. No report yet from brother-in-law Casey.

GENERAL JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE is now ineligible to office. General LONGSTREET is eligible, and is actually holding, under the GRNAT Administration, a most important and lucrative position. Can any one tell the reason for the discrimination?—[Exchange.

The reason is a very obvious one. LONGSTREET is a family connection of the DENTS, and BRECKINRIDGE is not.

This accounts for a great deal of milk in GRANT's cocoa nut.

THE story is abroad that COLFAX's simulated declination has been treated by the Radicals, as NEWMAN's resigtion was by the Councilmen; and that the Philadedphia Convention will nominate a *new man* named WILSON for the Vice Presidency.

When a fellow don't really mean to decline or resign, he ought to be very careful not to make any pretenses in that direction; for the danger is he may be believed, altho' he is a Radical politician.

THEY have a nice state of things in Washington city, where the white folks pay the taxes and the other folks spend them.

A lot on Pennsylvania avenue was recently put up to sale in default of payment of taxes amounting to $584.12, with accrued interest. The sale was advertised in all the GRANT newspapers in that much governed city, at a cost of $1,829! The patronage of the Press at the cost of the people, must be a favorite doctrine with the colored voters.

A TWO-THIRDS vote is required in the Democratic National Convention to nominate a candidate. A majority vote can, however, adjourn the Convention without nominating—that would mean Greeley—or a majority could pass a resolution recommending the support of Greeley.

We clip the above from the Cincinnati *Commercial*. As the *Commercial* is a Republican paper, it would be more modest to confine its suggestions to the Philadelphia Convention.

The Baltimore Convention must hold to the *two-thirds* rule; it must not be repealed—especially to serve a particular object.

JOHN F. DRAVO, a candidate for the Republican nomination for Senate in Beaver county, says:—

I am sorry to confess that I have found at various points a party despotism and terror that seeks to crush open and manly action—a political serfdom repugnant to the independence of freemen.

Of course he did. If ever there was "a party despotism and terrorism that seeks to crush open and manly action," it has its home in the Republican party at the present hour. But JOHN F. DRAVO and thousands of others will, in all probability, after squirming under the lash and possibly showing their teeth a very little, slink away and help to bring up the rear of that very organization.

THE GREELEY men in this county it is rumored have it in contemplation to nominate a ticket. As these gentlemen are very anxious to have the Democratic party nominate their Presidential ticket, suppose they turn in here and help us to defeat the ticket which was placed in nomination the other day by those who, to use the language of the Cincinnati Address, "have degraded themselves and the name of their party by a base sycophancy unworthy of republican freemen."

Surely no *Liberal* can have art or part with a class of people whom they have denounced so recently with such unsparing severity; or will they back out square, just like the Independents did two years ago? *Nous verrons.*

WHAT WE THINK.

Our Republican friends are giving themselves much unnecessary trouble in regard to the probable action of the Democratic party at Baltimore Whether the Convention will nominate a pure Democrat, recommend GREELEY and BROWN, or adjourn without doing either, are the questions which appear to puzzle our opponents, and for the solution of which all their various powers of prescience have been brought into active operation.

Now we are not about to explain these mysteries, even if we possessed the means of doing so. We are free to declare in favor of the nomination of a Democratic ticket, which we believe could be elected; and we think it could readily be shown that such a nomination has now a better show of success, than any candid friend of GRANT can claim for him. But the public mind is in a state of unnatural excitement; the elements which originally combined to form the Republican party are in effervescence; and the ensuing thirty days may possibly develope a condition of affairs which may tend to fortify or weaken our position. We can await the movements of these elements with entire calmness.

The Republicans may be fully assured of two things: First, that the Democratic party in council will take heed only to the necessity of rescuing the country from the woful misgovernment which is wearing away every ancient landmark; and, Secondly, that what the Convention, after mature consideration shall regard as the wisest and most patriotic course, will be adopted, and sustained and carried through by the people.

This is no time to stand upon such trifles as seem to trouble some men; who, taking counsel from their feelings or their prejudices, would have us divide into fragments, and thus ensure to the GRANT family a new lease of power. It may in the mind of the Convention be deemed wise—and we most sincerely hope they will so view the situation—to unfurl the old standard and place it in the hands of Judge THURMAN, or CHAS. FRANCIS ADAMS, or of some other equally distinguished Statesman. In such case we are ready for the conflict; and if the Liberals choose to eat their words, and from a prejudice utterly destitute of patriotism, sneak back into the ranks of GRANT and make their dinner off humble pie; in the name of every thing that is mean, false, and contemptible—let them go; the glorious old party of the Constitution will close its ranks and enter into the battle with the resolve to conquer for the Constitution and the laws.

But how can the *Liberals* be guilty of such utter degradation. They have formally spread abroad the assertion, that GRANT has openly used the powers and opportunities of his high office for the attainment of personal ends; has kept corrupt and unworthy men in places of power and responsibility, to the detriment of the public interest; has used the public service of the government as a machinery of partisan and personal influence; has interfered with arrogance in the political affairs of States and municipalities; has rewarded with influential and lucrative offices, men who have acquired his favor by valuable presents; and has been culpably careless of and unequal to the duties of his high office. They further charge his party with justifying these wrongs and palliating these abuses, for the purpose of keeping themselves in power; with obstructing necessary investigations; with keeping alive for their own profit, the passions and resentments of the recent civil war; with having trampled under foot the laws of the land; with having been guilty of a base sycophancy unworthy the name of freemen; with seeking to silence criticism, to stifle the moral sense of the people, and subjugate public opinion, by a tyrannical party discipline; and with striving to maintain themselves in power, for selfish ends, by an unscrupulous use of power rightfully belonging to the people.

These men must surely believe in the truth of their own assertions, and so believing they must either maintain their own organization, or go with us.

But if such a state of things should occur in the meantime as would render it necessary, in the judgment of the Convention, to sustain the candidates who are on the Cincinnati platform; who, to do them justice, appear to abhor the present state of things as much as we do, how can any Democrat hesitate in his action? The duty incumbent upon us as lovers of our country and her institutions, is to save her from the thieves and charlatans who have robbed her and made her ridiculous in the eyes of the civilized world; and when the whole question resolves itself into the plain enquiry, whether we will contend for her deliverance even if the especial mode to arrive at that great result is not precisely the one which we, as individuals, would have preferred, we must give to that enquiry a unanimous affirmative.

We are not opposing GRANT so much as GRANTISM; and we must seize upon the weapons which will make the battle result in assured victory.

While therefore we are clearly in favor of defeating the Radicals by a Democratic candidate; we are above and beyond that in favor of defeating them and placing honest men in power.

We must save the country, and attend to subordinate matters after that grand object shall have been accomplished.

GRANT MUST BE BEATEN.

There is no use in mincing matters; GRANT must be defeated, and GRANTism must be utterly stamped out; This is a grand public necessity, and the sooner all who are disgusted with the present state of public affairs are brought to see this necessity, the better for the country.

We are not of those who regard this as an easy task, but we do believe it can be done; if we did not, we should despair of the republic.

GRANT holds in his fist the enormous patronage of the government, purposely kept up to its present proportions in view of its use in the coming contest. He has the Army; he has the Navy; he has the Treasury; with its reserved fund in gold amounting to one hundred millions of dollars, by means of which his Secretary can control the money market of the country, and at the will and pleasure of his Chief make the fortunes of his friends and mar the fortunes of his opposers; by means of the same department he holds the whole bond-holding interest of the country at his beck—controlling over two thousand millions of capital in the interest of the Administration; then he has the whole three hundred millions of the Banking capital of the most fraudulent banking system the world has ever seen, since the days when JOHN LAW spread ruin over France; a system evidently based upon the idea of that celebrated financier, who was in the end obliged to fly from the wrath of an outraged and impoverished people.

All these elements of power cluster around the silent occupant of the White House; and all these elements of power will be used to the very utmost to carry his election. His leading agents are dishonest and perfectly unscrupulous, and if need be every ballot-box in the United States will be stuffed rather than the people should be permitted an honest vote and a free choice. Beyond this, States will be disfranchised to prevent GRANT's defeat; as Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas, were in 1868, and as it was boldly proclaimed on the floor of Congress, Georgia would have been if her electoral vote would have elected SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

No one will charge us with giving false encouragement to our friends. We hold out no delusive hopes. We are fully aware of all the difficulties in the way, and would arouse our friends not only to the magnitude of the task which is before them, but to the greatness of the stake for which they are contending—which is no less than the permanency of free institutions.

What GRANT-ISM is was pretty full set forth in our issue of yesterday. Its definition was not of Democratic origin, but was the language of men who know it well; who have been familiar with all its vileness, until utterly disgusted at its putrefaction, they have professedly abandoned its service and have voluntarily placed themselves upon the witness stand, and made a free will offering of their evidence to the people. Surely they know their late confederates, and in their mouths has been established the truth of every word of accusation ever spoken by Democrats, concerning GRANT and his followers. Now no Democrat, in view of all these things, will hesitate to say that to accomplish the overthrow of the gigantic power arrayed against us, we must preserve our ranks unbroken. No selfish personal interests must come in the way of duty; but the Democratic party must bring down the headsman's axe upon the neck of the Radicals, and deliver the country from their crimes.

To enable us to accomplish this grand purpose, we have selected from among our people those who are to act as our agents, and by whose counsel we have all impliedly promised to be governed. These men will assemble in Baltimore in the month of July next, and by their advice every sound Democrat will be governed. Counsel is necessary in order to procure unity of action, for while we all agree in regard to the end to be attained, there needs will be various and conflicting ideas as to the wisest means of attaining the end; this contrariety of view, inherent in human nature, when not pressed down to a common level of inanity, renders consultation necessary; and the very idea of voluntary consultation carries with it the idea of the minority submitting to be overruled, and joining heartily in carrying out the plan agreed upon, as the will of the whole party. It was said by a wise man in one of the crises of our History; "There is a time when discussion must cease, and decision become final." That time will have arrived to us as a political organization, when the Baltimore Convention, by the customary two-thirds vote, shall have placed in nomination candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

When that nomination shall have been announced, discussion must cease and every real Democrat will devote his influence to secure the election of the nominees. It is in order now to advocate the adoption at Baltimore of any course which to any Democrat seems good; but when the decree of the High Assembly of the Democratic Party shall have been sent forth, there must be no "uncertain sound." The man who then is not for us is against us, and will have voluntarily placed himself in the category of those who would sell their birthright for the poor miserable Radical pottage, which is now and then ladled out to the few who have from time left our ranks and taken service among the traitors, who with words of patriotism upon their lips deceive the people, and are undermining our whole governmental fabric.

SIGNS OF RETURNING REASON.

The N. Y. *Evening Post* contains the following editorial comments upon the action of the Pennsylvania Democracy;

The Pennsylvania Democrats, who met in convention at Reading yesterday, were wise enough to accept the advice of the independent journals, and to reject the ring management which has brought them defeat and disgrace for the last ten years. They nominated for Governor Mr. Charles R. Buckalew, who has more than once been introduced to the readers of the *Evening Post* as one of the most deserving and eminent Democratic statesmen of this country. He is far from ring influence, and is admirably qualified for the position for which he has been nominated. The ticket was further strengthened by the nomination of Judge James Thompson for Judge of the Supreme Court. Judge Thompson's reputation had many weeks ago indicated him as the candidate for this position, and many members of the bar in Pennsylvania, of both parties, united in recommending his election by the reformers.

The convention did not finish its business yesterday, but if it continues to act as wisely as this throughout, it will deserve the support of all honest men. Mr. Buckalew is not in favor of surrendering principle to expediency, and is as much opposed to supporting Mr. Greeley as he is to the various rings that have ruled Pennsylvania politics. There can scarcely be a doubt of his election next fall, and with his election the Democrats have an opportunity to carry the State for a good candidate for President in spite of all opposition. The people of the State have had enough of the Camerons, and the Kelleys, and the Hartranfts, and the Gearys, and they are now offered an opportunity to throw them all overboard. The regret which Republicans may feel at the temporary defeat which awaits their party will be compensated for by the fact that honest nominations will probably be offered them in the future. The leaders are alarmed, and are already devising means to amend their mistakes. Their journals acknowledge that the Democrats have made the strongest nominations that could have been made, and it is said that Colonel Forney advises the withdrawal of the Hartranft ticket and the nomination of candidates whose names will be guaranties of reform. It is doubtless too late to succeed in this attempt, for the ring which controls the Conventions know that they would fare no better in the hands of honest Republicans than of the opposite party. The Democrats already seem to have substantially settled the result in Pennsylvania, which has always been one of the most closely-contested battle-fields of the Presdential canvass.

FORNEY ON THE SITUATION.

An editorial in the Philadelphia *Press* of Saturday morning upon the nomination of Mr. BUCKALEW at Reading takes the following position, which looks like a support of the ticket: "The feature of the convention yesterday was the speech of Mr. Buckalew accepting the nomination. It reads like the address of a patriot, and carries us back to the early days of the Republic, when intelligence and integrity were the standards of fitness for office. His sentiments are liberal, and his promises fair. Like Mr. Greeley, he desires to represent the people and not a party, and had he not all his life worshiped at the shrine of the latter, the State might echo his wish with a wonderful unanimity. In the presence of his nomination, his ability, his honesty, and his manly speech yesterday, the duty of the Republicans of Pennsylvania is plain. The prestige of Mr. BUCKALEW'S name is a powerful weapon in the hands of the Democracy; but, unless the Republican party be used to defeat itself, it will be broken and defeated."

REDUCING THE DEBT.

From July, 1865, to July, 1871, there were paid into the Treasury of the United Stated, in the shape of taxes wrung from the earnings of the people, and from duties, two thousand millions of dollars; yes, six hundred and eighty-one millions on the top of that, with nearly a half million more by way of cap to this glorious climax of taxation. In addition to this enormous amount of money, the government received from the proceeds of the sale of war material, very nearly three hundred and sixty-seven millions of dollars; showing a grand aggregate of cash received during the six years mentioned, of more than three thousand millions of dollars—in other words, if in silver, what would weigh NINETY-THREE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY TONS.

Is it any wonder that Mr. BOUTWELL has been able to purchase some of the bonds at a premium; but why he should call that paying the debt, is a puzzling question, which it would require unusual shrewdness to answer.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

According to the *Brooklyn Eagle*, the additions authorized by the Supplemental Apportionment bill, now before Congress, will make the House of Representatives consist of 292 members. Adding the Senators from the 37 States, there will be an Electoral College of 336 members, apportioned as follows:

Alabama	10	Missouri	15
Arkansas	6	Nebraska	3
California	6	Nevada	3
Connecticut	6	New Hampshire	5
Delaware	3	New Jersey	9
Florida	4	New York	35
Georgia	11	North Carolina	10
Illinois	21	Ohio	22
Indiana	15	Oregon	3
Iowa	11	Pennsylvania	29
Kansas	5	Rhode Island	4
Kentucky	12	South Carolina	7
Louisiana	8	Tennessee	12
Maine	7	Texas	8
Maryland	8	Vermont	5
Massachusetts	13	Virginia	11
Michigan	11	West Virginia	5
Minnesota	5	Wisconsin	10
Mississippi	8		

WE give herewith a speech of Mr. CASSERLY of California, in the U. S. Senate, while the bill to amend the Enforcement Act was under consideration.

We have seen marked tickets voted here by men who were marched to the polls in double-file; but we presumed they were printed by the enterprising chairman of the Radical committee, who was said to have crawled beneath his power-press, to search for any stray specimen of his beautiful typography that might have fallen there, and might possibly find its way into the hands of a Democrat.

Mr. Casserly (Dem., Cal.) offered a substitute for a portion of his pending amendment.

It provides that it shall be unlawful for any civil, military, or naval officer of the United States, or any person connected with the service, to attempt to exercise, directly or indirectly, undue influence or control over voters, or to that end, or to distribute ballots marked in any way for the purpose of ascertaining how voters have voted, or to use any means to destroy or impair the secresy of the ballot; and providing severe penalties for a violation of this law.

Mr. Casserly—Mr. President, I have been impelled to offer this amendment by certain occurrences which took place at the Navy-Yard in California at the last State election. That election was very exciting, and very important to the Administration, and it required all the friends of the Administration to carry it. I do not propose to complain of any efforts that were within the reasonable limits of party action, but I do propose to complain of what took place in regard to the votes of workmen employed at the Navy-Yard. The Navy-Yard at Mare Island is situated in one of the smaller agricultural counties of California. That county is closely balanced between the parties, the majority on either side rarely exceeding 100, and frequently falling below that number. For weeks before the State election in September last, the State was scoured for men to be employed at Mare Island. These efforts were successful. Pains were taken to select Democrats, and, by the offer of several weeks' employment, at good wages, a large number were secured. The result was that there was a large body of men under employment there before the day of the election. The number of votes, they were to cast, and how they were to vote was all arranged and organized by the officers. On the morning of the election operations were commenced by moving a gang of men from the Navy-Yard to the polls. The lawful officers of the election, as is usual in that State, had provided a sort of bulkhead through which the voters were to pass as they went to cast their votes. This bulkhead being shoulder high, secures to the voter a certain degree of privacy and freedom of action in regard to making or changing his ballot while he is passing from the entrance to where the votes are received. This gang of men, without the slightest authority, tore down that bulkhead before the eyes of the officers. They were too numerous to be resisted, and besides, the town being dependent to a certain extent on the patronage of the Navy Yard, there is undoubtedly a local influence there which made the election officers less vigorous than they otherwise might have been in resisting so wanton a trespass. That done, the election began; the Navy Yard men were divided between the two precincts, and were marched up in gangs, each gang with its foreman at its head, and each man with his ticket in his hand, marked with the number of his name on the Navy Yard pay-roll, the foreman checking off the names on the pay-roll, which he had in his hand. In that way there were 1,300 or 1,400 votes cast, under such circumstances of duress and coercion as I have described. Here is one of the tickets. [Mr. Casserly here held up the ticket before the Senate.] There is a sample of the freedom of election which the Administration, so far as it is reponsible for the doings at the California election, are willing to allow to the unfortunate men who have to accept its employment to earn their daily bread. I will send this ticket to the desk, so that any Senator can inspect it, and I will tell my colleague, who doubts what I stated on this subject on Saturday, that it is marked on the back in the handwriting of a prominent Republican of California, Mr. John W. Dwinelle. There it is, a thin slip of paper, with the State ticket printed on the face of it, solid, with the smallest type that is ever used, so as to make any alteration impossible. The ticket has also a peculiar printed pattern on the back.

Now, Sir, I understand that that ticket was printed in this city, and from here was sent out to California, and I understand also that a similar ticket was printed and circulated for the use of the Navy-Yard in this city at the recent election. How that may be, however, I do not know; but what I have stated in regard to California I think I may say I do know, as though I had seen it. Now with such a ticket as that, and with such arrangements, secrecy is impossible, and the result showed that the object of those who made the arrangements was attained, In 1867 the vote of that county was: Republican, 1,185, to 1,228 Democratic. In 1668, the next year, the vote for Gen. Grant, the strongest man who ever run on the Republican ticket in California, was 1,540, and for Seymour, 1,443. But last year, when there was only a Governor to be elected, the vote for the Democratic candidate was 1,361, just about the usual Democratic vote, and less than Seymour received in 1868, while the Republican vote was 2,701, nearly double the vote cast at either of the two preceding elections, and nearly 1,200 more than Gen. Grant, with all his personal strength, received. Sir, that is where those marked tickets went. Those 1,200 or 1,400 extra Republican votes were the fruits of that contrivance. As I have said, the outrage was generally denounced—more vehemently, if possible, by Republicans than by Democrats. But a few weeks afterward our Judicial election came on, and the same conspirators against the freedom of election, and against the dignity of the laboring man, got up another such ticket. Here is one of their tickets. I ask Senators to look at it. Just think of the degradation of those poor men, compelled to walk up to the polls like cattle, their tickets numbered by the numbers of their names on the pay roll, their obligation to vote that prepared ticket thus connected directly with their daily bread, and all this under the eyes of the Government officials, and, of course, with their full knowledge. It is to prevent the occurrence of such scenes in the future that I have offered the second section.

THE *Press*, of Philadelphia, records a new feature in the approaching Presidential contest. In that city an organization has been formed, called "The National Guard of Grant Men," which, it is stated, is meeting with great success. The primary object of this street parade is said to be for the purpose of giving an imposing welcome to the delegates to the Radical National Convention, but it is really to attempt to create some enthusiasm for the Radical candidate, whose popularity seems to be on the wane. It will require all the efforts of the "National Guard" to keep Grant stock at par.

OUR CANDIDATE.

The *Leader* says:—

Mr. Buckalew, as even his opponents will admit, is a man of commanding talent, of high culture, and of undoubted personal purity of character. There was no man in the State Senate of Pennsylvania, where he has just finished his second term, who was more obviously respected by his fellow members of both political parties, and when he spoke there he invariably commanded the most earnest attention. It is characteristic of the man that of the eleven seekers after the Democratic nomination yesterday, he was the only one who was not present at Reading. This will not tell against him in the canvass. Nor will the other fact, (that though he has been for some fifteen years in public life, he is not at all a wealthy man) injure him. He is the poorest man, as far as worldly goods go, whom the hungry Democracy has nominated for any high office for many a year; and this fact simply means that he was considered so much the best man that he *had* to be chosen, in spite of his monetary deficiencies.

Mr. Buckalew's political record is of course that of a consistent Democrat, though never a violent one. He served as United States Senator during the war, and opposed all the principal political measures of the war party. He was not in any sense "disloyal," however, and the most ardent Republican will admit that he is a very unobjectionable Democrat.

The *Dispatch* says:

At a time when the great curse of political contests is personal villification and abuse, we hail with genuine satisfaction the nomination for a high office, of a man against whom naught can be said personally.

We hope these sentiments will be borne in mind during the canvass by those who originated them.

The *Commercial* admits the "respectability" of our candidate; but a supporter of HARTRANFT must have such confused ideas of the meaning of the word, that we scarcely know what is meant.

The *Gazette* is silent, and refers generally to its telegrams.

Altogether these things are signs that we have a leader who is personally unassailable.

BUTLER AT NEW ORLEANS.

PARTON, in his book with the foregoing title, omitted to mention a very interesting item of his hero's doings, which has come out in a case pending in the United States Circuit Court in New York.

HENRY A. TILDEN has brought his action to recover from Gen. BUTLER the value of the steamer Nassau, which was owned by Mr. TILDEN, and was seized by General BUTLER when he commanded at New Orleans on the ground that she was needed for the service of the United States.

Mr. TILDEN was present in court and stated, in the strongest terms, that the alleged cause for seizing the vessel was a mere pretext; as she could have been run for the government, in the hands of the owner, at a small cost, whereas General BUTLER got about $120,000 from the Government to be paid as damages for her seizure; $68,000 of which was given by him to his brother, ANDREW JACKSON BUTLER, about $26,000 to TILDEN, General BUTLER keeping the balance (about $26,000) himself.

This appendix to PARTON'S history will be exceedingly interesting, and we shall try to give our readers a synopsis of the trial, which is set for the 10th instant.

A CAPITAL IDEA.

We had a visit, yesterday, from a veteran Democrat of Indiana county, for whose political sagacity we can fully vouch. The old gentleman evidently thinks GRANT is a used up man, and that the Radicals will, toss him overboard at their convention in Philadelphia; and for fear that such action would produce a *vacuum* in the Radical mental cylinder, he suggests that they head their presidential ticket with the celebrated EVANS.

EVANS and HARTRANFT he believes would run together, as they have already run in the same couple; and as the great feature of match horses is that they travel well together, he thinks the match would be in all essential features, a perfect one.

Then, the gentleman remarked, EVANS is a fair sort of a thief, for he gives out his spoils to all his confederates. To HARTRANFT $7,000; to FORNEY $2,000: and others in proportion to their services. Now with BOUTWELL'S $100,000,000 of gold lying idle in the Treasury, just think what a splendid "divvy" President EVANS could make among the Radicals after they shall have elected him.

Our Indiana friend evidently comprehends the great moving principle of the Radicals.

MR. GLADSTONE, Premier of England, recently spoke on a subject separate from politics. In the course of his speech he touched upon the question of the alleged conflict between religion and science. As the calm judgment of one of the foremost minds of England, his words deserve a brief record. Mr. GLADSTONE said in the course of his remarks; "It is not that I mean to insinuate that knowledge or science have done harm to religion. They never have done it. They never can do it; for if harm arise, if conflicts take place between the professors of science and the professors of religion, the fault lies not in the thing that they profess, but in those who profess it. It lies in their want of truth to their profession. It lies in their promulgating as science that which is not religion. For my own part I believe that the researches of science and history, and a sound and just criticism, so far from tending to shake the foundation of belief, have afforded an infinity of evidence to sustain it, and to sustain also the authenticity and to enhance our estimate of the value of its sacred records."

CÆSARISM.

SENATOR SUMNER'S SPEECH.

Mr. SUMNER opened his speech with the announcement that he was a member of the Republican party and one of the straightest of the sect. He had never failed to sustain its candidates and advance its purposes. Not without regret could he see it suffer, nor without a pang could he see it changed from its original character. For such a change is death. Therefore he hoped, with no common feeling, that the peril which menaces may pass away. He stood by its cradle and was

Not Willing to Follow its Bearse.

Mr. SUMNER then proceeded to the details of the progress of the party and his connection with it. As a party it was necessary and permanent and always on the ascending plane, but, alas! how changed. Once principle was inscribed on its victorious banners and not a name only. It is not difficult to indicate when the disastrous change, exalting the will of one man above all else, became manifest. Already it had begun to show itself in personal pretensions! When the President was elected by the Republican party, he precipitated upon the country an ill-considered and ill-omened scheme for the annexation of a portion of San Domingo, in pursuance of a treaty negotiated by one of his own household. It was pressed for months by every means and appliance of power, and reluctant Senators were seduced to its support. While

Treading Underfoot the Constitution

in one of its most distinctive Republican principles, the President seized the war powers of the nation, instituted foreign intervention, and capped the climax of usurpation by a menace of violence to the black republic of Hayti, thus adding the manifest outrage of international law to the manifest outrage of the Constitution.

Mr. SUMNER would gladly leave this matter to the judgment, already recorded, were it not put in issue again by extraordinary efforts radiating in every line of office to place its author for a second term in the Presidency.

Since silence gives consent, all these efforts are his efforts. They become more noteworthy when it is considered that the name of the candidate thus pressed has become a sign of discord and not concord, dividing instead of uniting the Republican party, so that these extraordinary efforts tend directly to the disruption of the party, all of which he witnesses and again by his silence ratifies. "Let the party speak," says the President, "I will not renounce my chance of a second term." The extent of this personal pressure and subordination of party to the will of the individual compels us to consider his pretensions. These, too, are in issue.

"On What Meat Doth this Our Caesar Feed.

that he should assume so much." No honor for victory in the world can justify disobedience to law, nor can it afford the least apology for any personal immunity, privilege or license in the Presidential office. A President must turn into a King before it can be said of him that he can do no wrong. He is responsible always as President. As foremost servant of the law he is bound to obey its slightest mandate. As the elect of the people, he owes not only the example of willing obedience, but also of fidelity and industry in the discharge of his conspicuous office, with an abrogation of all self seeking, nothing for self, but all for country. And now as we regard the career of this candidate, we find to our amazement how little it accords with this simple requirement. Bring it to the touch stone and it fails. Not only are Constitution and law disgarded, but the Presidential office itself is treated as

Little More Than a Plaything

and perquisite; when not the former, then the latter. Here the details are ample showing how from the beginning this exalted trust had drooped to be a personal indulgence, when palace cars, fast horses and seaside loiterings figure more than duties, how personal aims and objects have been more prominent than public interests; how the Presidential office has been used to advance his own family on a scale of nepotism dwarfing everything of the kind in our history and hardly equalled in the corrupt government where this abuse has most prevailed; how in the same spirit office has been conferred upon those from whom he had received gifts or benefits, thus making the country repay his personal obligations; how personal devotion to himself, rather than to public or party service, has been made the standard of favor; how the vast appointing power, conferred by the Constitution for the general welfare has been employed at his will to promote his schemes, to reward his friends, to punish his opponents, and to advance his election to a second term; how all these assumptions have matured in personal government, semi-military in character, and breathing the military spirit, being a species of Cæsarism or personalism, abhorrant to republican institutions, when subservience to the President is the supreme law; how in maintaining this subservience he has operated by a system of combinations having their orbits about him, so that

Like the Planet Saturn, He is Surrounded by Rings.

—nor does the similitude end here, for his rings, like the planet's, are held in position by satellites—how this utterly unrepublican Cæsarism has mastered the Republican party and dictated the Presidential will, stalking into the Senate chamber itself, while a vindictive spirit visits good Republicans, who cannot submit; how the President himself unconscious that the President has no right to quarrel with anyboby, insists upon quarrelling until he has become

The Great Presidential Quarreller.

with more quarrels than all other Presidents together, and all begun and continued by himself; how his personal followers back him in quarrels, insult those he insults, and then not departing from his spirit cry out with Shakspeare:

"We will have rings and things and fine array."

And, finally, how the chosen head of the Republic is known chiefly for Presidential pretensions, utterly indefensible in character, derogatory to the country and full of evil influence, making

Personal Objects a Primary Pursuit,

so that instead of a beneficent presence he is a bad example through whom Republican institutions suffer and the people learn wrong.

Would that these things could be forgotten! But since, through officious friends, the President insists upon a second term, they must be considered. Nobody will indicate them. It is easy to see that Cæsarism, in Europe, is at a discount that personal goverument has been beaten in that atcient field, and that

Cæsar with a Senate at His Heels

is not a fit model for our Republic. King George III, of England, so peculiar for obstinacy and narrowness had retainers in Parliament who went under the name of "the King's friend." Nothing can be allowed here to justify the enquiry: "HAVE WE A KING GEORGE AMONG US?"

On that other question, Have we a party n the Senate of the king's?—The end of personal government is autocratic, and in direct conflict with Republican government. A government of laws and not of men is the object of Republican government. Nay more, it is the destructive essense, without which it becomes tyranny. Therefore, personal government in all its forms, and especially when it seeks to sway the action of another branch or overturn its constitutional prerogative is hostile to the first principles of Republican institutions and an unquestionable outrage. That our President has offended in this way is unhappily too apparent. The President is a civilian. To comprehend personal government that has been installed over us, we must know its author. His picture is

A Necessary Frontispiece.

not as a soldier, let it be born in mind, but as a civilian. To appreciate his peculiar character as a civilian, it is important to know his triumphs as a soldier; for one is a natural compliment of the other. The successful soldier is rarely changed to the successful civilian. There seems incompatibility between the two, modified by the extent to which the one has been allowed to exclude the other. One always a soldier can not late in life become a statesman; one always a civilian can not late in life become a soldier.

In modern Europe few soldiers have been more conspicuous than Gustavus Adolphus and Frederick, sometimes called The Great. But we learn that both failed ignominiously in their domestic policy, and showed themselves as short-sighted in the arts of peace as they were sagacious in the arts of war. The judgment of Marlborough is painted, while portraying him as the "Greatest Conqueror of the Age," the hero of a hundred fights. The victor of Blenheim Ramonilles. The same philosophical writer describes him as a man not only of most idle and srivolous pursuits, but so miserably ignorant that his deficincies made him the ridicule of his contemporaries, while his politics were compounded of selfishness and treachery. Nor was Willington an exception. Though shining in the field without a rival and remarkable for integrity of purpose, unflinching honesty and high moral feeling, the conquerer of Waterloo is described as "nevertheless utterly unequal to the complicated exigencies of political life."

Such are the Examples of History,

each with its warning. It would be hard to find anything in the native endowments or in the training of our chieftain to make him an illustrious exception. At least nothof this kind is recorded. Was nature more generous with him than with Marlborough, or Wellington, or Gustavus, called The Great? Or was his experience of life a better preparation than theirs? And yet they failed, except in war. It is not known that our chieftain had any experience as a civilian, until he became President, nor does any partisan attribute to him that double culture which in antiquity made the same man a soldier and a statesman. It has been often said that he took no note of public affairs,

Never Voting But Once in His Life,

and then for James Buchanan. After leaving West Point he became a captain in the army, but soon abandoned the service to appear at a later day as a successful General. There is no reason to believe that he employed the intermediate period in any way calculated to improve him as a statesman. *He was earning a few hundred dollars a year by tanning hides in Galena.* By war he passed to be President, and such was his preparation to govern the great Republic, making it an example to mankind. Something also must be attributed to individual character.

The Late Secretary Stanton on Grant.

Here I express no opinion of my own. I shall allow another to speak in solemn words echoed from the tomb. On reaching Washington, at the opening of Congress in December 1869, I was pained to hear that Stanton, late Secretary of War was in failing health. Full of gratitude for his unsurpassed services and with a sentiment of friendship, quickened by common political sympathies, I lost no time in seeing him, and repeated my visits till his death, toward the close of the same month. My last visit was marked by a communication never to be forgotton. As I entered his bed room, where I found him reclining on the sofa propped by pillows, he reached out his hand, already clammy cold, and in reply to my enquiry, "How are you?" he answered, "Waiting for my furlough." Then at once with singular solemnity he said: "I have something to say to you."

When I was seated he proceeded without one word of introduction: "I know Gen. Grant better than any other person in the country can know him. It was my duty to know him when I saw him and when I did not see him, and now I tell you what I know. "HE CANNOT GOVERN THIS COUNTRY." The intensity of his manner and positiveness of his judgment surprised me; for though I was aware that the late Secretary of War did not place the President very high in general capacity, I was not prepared for a judgment so strongly couched.

At last after some delay occupied in meditating on his remarkable statement, I observed "what you say is very broad."

"It is as true as it is broad," he replied promptly.

I added, "You are tardy. Why did you wait till this time? Why did you not say it before his nomination?"

He answered that he was not consulted about the nomination, and had no opportunity of expressing his opinion upon it. Besides being much occupied at the time with his duties as Secretary of War and his contest with the President.

I followed by saying "but you took part in the Presidential election and made a succession of speeches for him in Ohio and Pennsylvania."

"I spoke," said he, "but I never introduced the name of Gen. Grant. I spoke for the Republican party and Republican causes."

Insisting upon the re-election of the President, challenges inquiry, and puts himself upon the country. But even if his presure for re-election, did not

Menace the Tranquility of the Country,

it is important that the personal pretensions he has set up should be exposed, that no President hereafter venture upon such ways, and no Senator presume to defend them. The case is

Clear as Noon.

In opening this catalogue, I select two typical instances of nepotism and gift-taking, officially compensated, each absolutely indispensible in the head of the Republic, the most pernicious in example and showing beyond question that surpassing egotism, which changed the Presidential office into a personal instrumentality.

Not Unlike the Trunk of an Elephant,

equal for all things, small as well as great—from provision for a relative to pressing a treaty on a reluctant Senate, or forcing a relation on a reluctant people. Between these two typical instances I hesitate which to place foremost. But since the nepotism of the President is the ruling passion, revealing the primary instances of his nature; since it is maintained by him in utter unconsciousness of its offensive character; since

Instead of Blushing for it,

as an unhappy mistake he continues to uphold it; since it has been openly defended by Senators on this floor, and since no true patriot, anxious for Republican institutions, can doubt that it ought to be driven with hisses and scorn from all probability of repetition, I begin with this undoubted abuse:

The Number of Grant's Relations in Office.

There has been no call of Congress for a report of the relations holding office or stipend or money making opportunity under the President. It is evident that any resolution calling for it, moved by a Senator not known to be for his re-election, would meet with opposition, and an effort to vindicate Republican institutions would be denounced as an assault on the President. But the newspapers have placed enough beyond question for a judgment on this extraordinary case. Although thus far there has been no attempt to appreciate it in the light of history, our list makes the number of beneficiaries as many as forty-two. It will not be questioned that there is at least

A Baker's Dozen in the Category

thirteen relatives of the President billeted on the country, not one of whom, but for this relationship, would have been brought forward, the whole constituting a case of nepotism not unworthy of the worse governments whose office is a family possession. Beyond the list of thirteen are other revelations showing that this strange abuse did not stop with the President's relatives, but

These Relations Obtained Appointments For Others

in their circle, so that every relation became the center of influence, while the President's family extends indefinitely.

Mr. SUMNER here quoted from American authorities on Ne otism, and that but one President, Adams, had ever appointed relatives to office, and that the public sentiment condemned these appointments.

Mr. SUMNER then answered the apologists of the President and continued, assuming that if in case positive merit designated a citizen for a particular post, the President might appoint a relation, it would be only one whose merit was so shiny that his absence would be noticed. At least it must be such as to make the citizen a candidate without regard to family. But no such merit is attributed to the beneficiaries of our President, some of whom have done little but bring scandal upon the public service. At least

One is Tainted With Fraud,

and another with a commission of the Republic abroad has been guilty of indiscretion, inconsistent with his trust. Appointed originally in open defiance of Republican principles, they have been retained in office after their unfitness became painfully conspicious. By testimony before a Congressional committee, one of these, a brother-in-law, was implicated in bribery and corruption. It is said that at last, after considerable delay, the President has consented to his removal. Here I lease for the present this enormous pretension of nepotism swollen to elephantiasis, which, as nobody can defend, I

Pass to Gift taking

which with our President has assumed an unprecedented form. Sometimes public men, even in our country, have taken gifts; but it is not known that any President has before repaid a patron with office. For a public man to take gifts is reprehensible. For a President to select Cabinet councillors and other officers among those from whom he has taken gifts is an anomaly in republican annals. An ancient patriarch feared the Greeks bearing gifts and these words have became a proverb:

"But these are Greeks bearing gifts elsewhere that at Troy."

A public man can traffic with such only at his peril. At its appearance the prayer should be said—

"Lead us not into temptation."

The President notoriously has taken gifts, while in the public service, some at least after he had been elected President, until the Galena tanner, of a few hundred dollars a year, (to borrow the word of my colleague, one of his supporters,) is now 'rich in houses, lands and stock above his salary," being probably the richest president since George Washington. He has appointed to his cabinet.

"Greeks Bearing Gifts,"

without seeming to see the indecorum, if not the indecency of the transaction. At least two, if not three, of these Greeks having, having no known position in the Republican parry or influence in the country, have been selected as councillors in national affairs and heads of great departments of the Government, Nor does the case of the first Secretary of State appointed as a compliment differ in character from the other two. The President, feeling under personal obligations to Mr. Washburne for important support, gave him

A Complimentary Nomination

with the understanding that after confirmation he should forthwith resign. I cannot forget the indignant comment of the late Senator Fessenden, as we passed out of the Senate chamber immediately after the confirmation, who said "who ever heard before of a man nominated Secretary of State merely as a compliment?" But this is merely another case of the public service subordinated to personal considerations. Not only in the Cabinet but in other offices, there is reason to believe that the President has been under the influence of patrons. Why was he

So Blind as to Thomas Murphy.

The Custom House of New York, with all its capacity as a political engine, was handed over to this agent whose want of recognition in the Republican party was outbalanced by Presidential favor, and whose gifts have become notorious. And when the demand for his removal was irresistible, the President accepted his resignation with an effusion of sentiment natural toward the patron, but without justification in the character of the retiring officer.

I have now completed the survey of the two typical instances of nepotism and gift-taking, officially compensated, in which we are compelled to see the President. In these things he shows himself that there is

No Portrait Drawn by a Critic Or an Enemy.

It is the original, who stands forth saying:

"Behold the generosity I practice towards my relations at the expense of the public service! Also the gifts I take! And then my way of rewarding patrons, always at the expense of the public service!"

In this open exhibition we see how the Presidency, instead of a trust has become a perquisite. A President that can do such things and not regonize at once the error he has committed shows that

Super-Eminence of Egotism

under which the constitutlon, international law and municipal law, to say nothing of republican government in its primary principles, are all subordinated to the Presidential will; and this is personal government. Add an

Insensibility

to the honest convictions of others and you have a characteristic incident of this pretension.

Lawyers cite what are called leading cases. A few of these show the Presidential will in constant operation with little regard to precedent or reason, so as to be a caprice. If it were not pretension that imitated the Popes in nepotism, the President has imitated them in

Ostentatious Assumption of Infallibility.

Other Presidents have entered upon office with certain modesty and distrust, but our soldier, absolutely untried in civil life, entirely a new man, entering upon the sublimest duties before which Washington and Jefferson had shrunk, said in his inaugural: "The responsibilities of the position I feel, but accept them without fear."

Grant's First Cabinet.

The next step after the inaugural address was the selection of a Cabinet, and in his selection the general disappointment was only equalled by the general wonder. All tradition, usage and propriety were discarded. The just expectations of the party that had elected him were set at naught, and the safe guards of constitutional government were subordinatnated to personal pretensions of one man. Marked among the spectacles which followed, and kindred in character with the appropriation of the cabinet as individual property, was the appropriation of the offices of the country.

Mr. SUMNER here repeated the charges of nepotism, appointing relations to office, &c., and criticised in severe terms the conduct of the President in sending a message to Congress on March 6th, 1869, asking them to set aside the fundamental law in order that A. T. Stewart might enter upon the duties of Secretary of the Treasury, he (Stewart) being one of those from whom the President had received gifts.

The Military Ring.

He next spoke of the military ring at the White House and said that the Executive Mansion had assumed the character of a military headquarters. To the dishonor of the civil service and the total disregard of precedent, the President had surrounded himself with officers of the army and substituted military forms for those of civil life, detailing for this service members of his late staff, although Congress has shown a purpose to limit the employment of military officers in civil service by three different statutes.

Mr. SUMNER condemned the President for taking away from their proper duties; officers of the army to make them Presidential secretaries in defiance of law, the subordination of the War Department to General in Chief, the attempt to devolve the duties of the Navy Department, upon a deputy, so that orders were to be signed, A. E. Borie, Secretary of the Navy, per D. D. Porter, Admiral; the effort to absorb the Indian Bureau into the War Department, military interference at the elections, the efforts to secure the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act, which limited the President's power of appointment, and Presidential interference with political questions and party movements in a distant State, from Louisana to New York.

San Domingo.

Mr. SUMNER also again referred at length to the San Domingo question in terms of condemnation, and said that the whole contrivance, besides being a wrong to the Black Republic of Hayti was an insult to the colored race, not only abroad, but here at home. How a magistrate with four millions of fellow citizens could allow this thing passes comprehension.

The colored orator Frederick Douglass was selected by the President as one of the commissioners to visit San Domingo, and yet on his return and within sight of the Executive Mansion, he was repelled from the common table of a mail steamer on the Potomac, when the other Commissioners were already seated, and through him was the African race insulted and their equal rights denied.

But the President whose commission he had borne neither did nor said anything to right this wrong, and a few days later when entertaining the Commissioners at the Executive Mansion, he actually forgot the colored orator whose services he had sought. But this indignity is in unison with the rest. Often insulting the Black Republic it is easy to see how natural it was to treat with insensibility the representative of the African race.

Here I stay this painful presentation under its various heads, beginning with nepotism and gift-taking, officially compensated, and ending in the contrivance against San Domingo with an indignity to the African race, not because it is complete, but because it is

Enough.

With sorrow unspeakable, I have made this exposure of the pretentions which, for the sake of Republican institutions, every good citizen should wish expunged from history, but I had no alternative. The President himself insists upon putting them in issue. He will not allow them to be forgotten. As a candidate for re-election he invites judgment. And now a question of duty is presented to the Republican party. I like that work. It is

At the Mandate of Duty that we Must Act

Do Presidential pretensions merit the sonction of party? Can Republicans without departing from all obligatious, whether of party or patriotism recognize our ambitious Cæsar as a proper representative? Can we take the fearful responsiblity of his prolonged empire?

I put these questions solemnly as a member of Republican party with all the earnestness of a life devoted to the triumph of this party. With me party was country and mankind, and with the adoption of all these Presidential pretensions party loses its character, and drops from its sphere and the creed ceases to be Republican and becomes Grant. It is no longer a political party but a personal party. For myself, I say openly I am no man's man, nor do I belong to any personal party.

Mr. Sumner spoke at length on the one term principle.

In alluding to our foreign relations Mr. Sumner said he felt bound to say that never before has the management been so wanting in ability and so absolutely without character. In every direction there is muddle—muddle with Spain, muddle with Cuba, muddle with the Black Republic, muddle with distant Corea, muddle with England—on all sides

One Diversified Muddle:

[Laughter.] To this condition are we reduced. When, before in our history, have we reached any such pass as that to which we have been carried in our questions with England? Are these

Laurels for a Presidential Candidate?

Mr. SUMNER concluded:

As I wait the determination of the National Convention, where are delegates from my own much honored Commonwealth, with whom I rejoice to act; not without anxiety do I wait, but with the earnest hope that the Convention will bring the Republican party into ancient harmony, saving it especially from the suicidal folly of an issue on the personal pretensions of one man.

POLITICAL.

B. Gratz Brown's Letter of Acceptance.

POLITICAL.

Governor B. Gratz Brown's Letter of Acceptance.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—In reply to the ratification of his nomination as Vice President by the Cincinnati Convention, Governor Brown makes the following response:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
JEFFERSON CITY, May 31, 1872.

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter advising me of the action of the Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati has been received, and I return, through you, my acknowledgement of the honor which has been confered upon me. I accept the nomination as candidate for Vice President and indorse most cordially the resolutions setting forth the principles on which this appeal is made to the whole people of the United States. A century is about closing upon our experience of Republican government, and while the lapse of time has witnessed a great expansion of our free institutions, yet it has not been without illustrations also of grave dangers to the stability of such a system. Of those successfully encountered it is needless to speak; of those which remain to menace the United States the most threatening are provided against, as I firmly believe, in the wise and pacific measures proposed by your platform. It has come to be the practice of those elevated to positions of national authority to regard the public service not as a public trust, but only as the means to retain power. This results in substituting mere party organization for the government itself, constituting a control amenable to no laws, impairs all independent thought, enables the few to rule the many, and makes personal allegiance the road to favor. It requires little forecast to perceive that this will wreck our liberties, unless there be interposed a timely reform of the administration from its highest to its lowest station, which shall not only forbid abuses, but likewise take away the incentive to their practice. Wearied with contentions that are carried on in avarice of spoils, the country demands repose, resents the effort of officials to dragoon it again into partisan hostilities and will zealously sustain any movement promising a deliverance from the perils which have been connected with war. It is safe to say that only these are now to be feared, which come of an abuse of victory into permanent estrangement. The Union is fortified by more power than ever before, and it remains as an imperative duty to cement our nationality by a perfect reconciliation. At the North a widespread sympathy is aroused in behalf of those States of the South, which long after the termination of resistance to the rightful federal authority are still plundered under the giuse of loyalty and tyrannized over in the name of freedom. Along with this feeling is present too the recognition that in complete amnesty alone can be formed the hope of any reform to constitutional government, as of all or any development of a more enduring unity and broader national life in the future. Amnesty, however, to be efficacious must be real not nominal, genuine not evasive. It must carry along with it equal rights as well as equal protection to all. For the removal of disabilities to some with its enforcement as to others leaves room for suspicions that pardon is measured by political gain. Especially will such proffered clemency be futile in the presence of the renewed attempt at prolonging a suspension of the habeas corpus. The persistent resort to martial rather than civil law in upholdinng these agencies used to alleviate a race, when concord is most essential, and in preparing another elaborate campaign on the basis of dead issues and arbitrary intervention. All will rightly credit such conduct as but a mockery of amnesty and demand an administration with can give a better warrant of honesty on the great work of reconstruction and reform. The array of sectional interests in a republic so widespread as ours is now entirely safe from serious conflict.

These become still more dangerous when complicated with the question of taxation, where unequal burdens are believed to be imposed on one part at the expense of another part. It was a bold as well as an admirable policy in the interest of present as well as future tranquility to withdraw the decision of industrial and revenue matters from the virtual arbitration of an electoral college chosen with a single animating purpose of party ascendency, and refer them for a more direct popular expression to each Congressional district. Instead of being muzzled by some evasive declaration, the country is thereby invited to its frankest utterance, and a section which would revolt at being denied a voice, out of deference to other success, would be content to acquiesce in a general judgment honestly elicited. If local government be as it undoubtedly is, the national principal of our institutions, much advance will be made towards re-establishing it by enabling the people to pass upon questions so nearly affecting their well being, dispassionately through their local representation. The precipitancy which would force a controlling declaration on the tax or tariff through a Presidential candidacy is only a disguised form of centralization involving hazardous reaches of Executive influence. The conclusion will be much more impartially determined and with less disturbance to trade and finance by appealing to the most truthful and diversified local expression. Industrial issues can be thus likewise emancipated from the power of great monopolies, each canvass made to determine its own instruction, and each representative held to fidelity towards his immediate constituents. These are the most prominent features of that general concert of action, which proposes to replace the present administration by one more in sympathy with the aspirants of the masses of our countrymen. Of course such concert cannot be attained by thrusting every minor or past difference into the foreground and it will be for the people, therefore, to determine which of these objects are of such magnitude and present urgency as to justify them in deferring other adjustments, until the country shall be first restored to a free suffrage uninfluenced by official dictation, and ours become in fact a free Republic released from the apprehension of a central domination.

Without referring in detail to the various other propositions embraced in the resolutions af the Convention, but seeing how they all contemplate a restoration of power to this people, peace to the nation, purity to the Government, that they condemn the attempt establish an ascendency of military over civil rule, and affirm with explicitness the maintenance of equal freedom to all citizens irrespective of race, previous condition or pending disabilities, I have only to pledge again my sincere co-operation. I have the honor to remain very respectfully, Yours.

B. GRATZ BROWN.

A GOOD thing can scarcely be printed too often. As a specimen of the flexibility of our language we think the following is unapproachable; and after the lapse of nearly five years again set it afloat for the amusement of the lovers of good things.

THE DOMICILE ERECTED BY JOHN.

TRANSLATED FROM THE ILGATE OF M. GOOSE.

BY A. WORDIMANN.

Behold the Mansion reared by Daedal Jack.
See the malt stored in many a plethoric sack.
In the proud cirque of IVAN'S bivouac.

Mark how the Rat's felonious fangs invade
The golden stores in John's pavilion laid.

Anon with velvet foot and Tarquin strides,
Subtle Grimalkin to his quarry glides:
Grimalkin grim, that slew the fierce rodent,
Whose tooth insidious JUAN'S sackcloth rent.

Lo! now the deep-mouthed canine foe's assault!
That vexed the avenger of the stolen malt,
Stored in the hallowed precincts of that hall
That rose complete at JACK'S creative call.

Here stalks the impetuous Cow with crumpled horn,
Whereon the exacerbating hound was torn,
Who hayed the feline slaughter-beast that slew
The Rat predacious, whose keen fangs ran through
The textile fibres that involved the grain,
Which lay in HANS' inviolate domain.

Here walks forlorn the Damsel crowned with rue,
Lactiferous spoil, from vaccine dugs who drew,
Of that cornuicate beast whose tortuous horn
Tossed the clouds, in fierce, vindictive scorn,
The harrying hound, whose braggart bark and stir,
Arched the lithe spine and reared the indignant fur
Of Puss, that with verminicidal claw
Struck the weird Rat in whose insatiate maw
Lay reeking malt that erst in JUAN'S courts we saw.

Robed in senescent garb that seems in sooth
To long a prey to Chronos' iron tooth;
Behold the man whose amorous lips incline
Full with young Erds' osculative sign,
To the lorn maiden whose lact-albic hands
Drew alba-lactic wealth from lacteal glands
Of that immortal bovine, by whose horn
Distort, to realms ethereal was borne
The beast canicular, vexer of that sly
Ulysses quadrupedal, who made die
The wild mordacious Rat that dared devour
Antecedaneous Ale in JOHN'S domestic bower.

Lo! here, with hirsute honors doffed succinct
Of saponaceous locks, the priest who linked
In Hymen's golden bands the torn anthrift,
Whose means exignous stared for many a rift
Even as he kissed the virgin all forlorn,
Who milked the Cow with implicated horn.
Who in fierce wrath the canine torturer skied
That dared to vex the insidious muricide
Who let auroral effluence through the pelt
Of the sly rat that robbed the palsoe JACK had built.

The loud cantankerous Game Bird comes at last,
Whose shouts arouse the shorn ecclesiast
Who sealed the vows of Hymen's sacrament,
To him who robed in garments indigent,
Exosculates the damsel lachrymose,
The emulgator of that horned brute morose
That tossed the dog that worried the cat that *kill*
THE RAT THAT ATE THE MALT THAT LAY IN THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.

VARIETIES.

A KEEPER of a restaurant out West, announces over his bar, that *teetotalers* will not be allowed to buy a drink at his establishment unless they can show a written permit from their wives.

A SOCIETY for the prevention of cruelty to children in the shape of exposure from the bare arms, shoulders and legs which the vanity of mothers delight in, is soon to be established in Boston.

THE Marseillaise are lionizing the sailors of the American squadron there, whose heroic exertions saved the shipping in the harbor from destruction by recent fire originating in the explosion of an Italian petroleum vessel.

SOMEBODY at Albany selected another man's yard as a suitable place for a dead cat. The man thought that his next neighbor was responsible, and the consequence is that Grimalkin travels across the fence about seven times a day.

THE Evansville Courier has a sensational report from Southern Illinois to the effect that a few days ago the caterpillars, near Rectorville, blockaded the railroad, stopped the train, and caught and hung the engineer, conductor and train-boy.

A KIND old father-in-law wanted to know why the Feejeeans were called cannibals, to which Barnum replied, "Because they live off of other people." "Then," replied he, unhappily, "my four sons-in-law must be cannibals—they live off of me."

IN tearing up the roof of the Court House at Edwardsville, Ill., last week, the workmen discovered the skeletons of pigeons piled up by the hundreds. A defect in the cornice enabled the pigeons to get in, but they were unable to get out again.

A TEXAN tells this story of lost opportunities: "Now, you see," said he, "land was cheap enough at one time in Texas. I have seen the day when I could have bought a square league of land, covered with fine grass and timber, for a pair of boots." "And why didn't you buy it?" asked his companion. "Didn't have the boots," said the Texan.

THE Norwich *Bulletin* says: "An aged pilgrim who had looked on the logwood when it was of various colors, walked into the Thames yesterday on the West side. On being rescued he observed that he "wasn't quite sure whether it was the river or the railroad, but he recognized it at once. They couldn't fool him on water."

A COLORED man was once asked why he did not get married. "Why, you see sah," said he, "I got an ole mudder, an' I hab to do for her, ye see, sah, an' ef I didn't buy shoes an stockins she wouldn't get none. Now, if I was git married, I'd hab to buy dem tings for my wife, and dat 'ud be takin' de shoes an' stockins right out ob my mudder's mouf.

A GERMAN emigrant with his family and wagon travelling in Arkansas stopped to water his horses. He alighted at the road side, and without knowing it he thrust his hand which held the bucket into one of the hot springs. In fright he dropped it at once and mounting to his seat cried "Drive on Jake, drive on, Hell is not vun mile from dis place."

THE temperance cause continues to make decided progress in Portland. A new test of comparative sobriety has been hit upon. Formerly, it was considered sufficient if a man could euphoniously and clearly pronounce the words "National Intelligencer," but in Portland the "degree of humidity" of the suspected is determined by making him enunciate. "The Portland Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals."

"NOW children," said a Sunday-school gentleman visitor, who had been talking to the scholars about "good" people and "bad" people, now, children, when I am walking on the street, I speak to some persons I meet, and I don't speak to others; and what's the reason?" He expected the reply to be "Because some are good and others are bad," but, to his discomforture, the general shout was "Because some are rich and others are poor!"

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Saturday, June 8, 1872.

For Governor—CHAS. R. BUCKALEW.
Supreme Judge—JAMES THOMPSON.
Auditor General—WM. B. HARTLEY.

Congressmen at Large:
JAS. H. HOPKINS | RICH'D. VAUX | H. B. WRIGHT

Delegates at Large to Constitutional Convention:

Jeremiah S. Black	Geo. W. Woodward,
Wm. Bigler,	Wm. J. Baer,
Wm. H. Smith,	T. B. Gowan,
John H. Campbell,	S. H. Reynolds,
James Ellis,	S. C. T. Dodd,
George M. Dallas,	R. A. Lamberton,
A. A. Purman,	Wm. L. Corbett.

SENATOR SCHURZ will speak in this State during the campaign in favor of the Hon. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW. We suggest to our friends the necessity of an early invitation, if it is thought advisable to hear him in this city. The eloquent Senator will be able to give reasons for the faith that is in him, and settle all doubts as to his political status. Give the people of the banner county an opportunity to hear a first-class statesman.

GRANT'S recent attempt to get an appropriation of ten millions of dollars for the construction of new iron clads, was nothing more nor less than a scheme to get that amount of funds for political purposes, and it is now given out that a bill will be offered asking for three millions of dollars. This measure was considered in the House some days ago, and was defeated. Should it succeed, there is a fair prospect that the money will be used in other ways, beside the construction on iron clads.

WE think CASS is an abused man.—*Gazette.*

The only abuse he received in this city from Republican journals was at the hands of this same *Gazette*. He was accused of being the author of a bill introduced by NEGLEY, as a pincher, and withdrawn when its real character was developed, to pay out of the Treasury large sums of money to railroad corporations. This lie found its way quickly into prints hostile to GEN. CASS, and was doubtless believed by many; but whether believed or not, was used at Reading, by selfish and malignant gutter-snipes, who had no other capital than falsehood. It may be some satisfaction to the *Gazette* to have armed the few personal enemies of GEN. CASS with the weapons of untruth, but it could never be to any honorable journal. Gen. CASS was obliged to bear the odium of representing corporations, whilst they were all against him. From them he neither received influence or votes. Had the *Gazette* been animated by a single spark of manly feeling, it could have afforded to have treated a fellow citizen of the high character and acknowledged virtues of Gen. CASS, with fairness, to say the least.

HISTORY.

In 1842 Congress passed a tariff bill which was admitted to have been the very first one which was distinctively protective, and made revenue a secondary consideration. Among those who voted for it in the Senate, you will find the names of THOMAS H. BENTON, ANDREW JACKSON, and MARTIN VAN BUREN; among those who voted against it were RUFUS KING and DANIEL WEBSTER.

In 1828 the so-called "bill of abominations"—called so by the celebrated JOHN RANDOLPH—was passed. It ran up the duties higher still. Gen. JACKSON had resigned his seat, but the bill was voted for by his successor, JOHN H. EATON, whom he afterwards made Secretary of War, and RICHARD M. JOHNSON of Kentucky.

We cite this to show that on the tariff, parties were always divided in their votes.

THE TWO THIRD RULE.

Each Democratic National convention is of course an independent body, a majority of which can make its own rules. The two third rule may be re-affirmed or rejected, but if there ever existed an apology for its existance it is now. A bare majority for GREELEY would not be accepted as sufficiently indicative of the sense of the party nor carry conviction with the masses. To depart from a rule hitherto applied to Democrats, for the purpose of accepting a Radical, would not only shake but disrupt the organization. If there is to be any new departure in usage and candidates, there must be such a preponderating expression given as to furnish a reasonable hope that the minority would yield to what would appear to be the wish of the party. The rule hitherto observed has been that when a candidate had fairly reached a majority of the delegates, he was entitled and received the requisite two-thirds; but then there was no question raised as to the political faith of the candidates; no one was asked to take a leap in the dark as is now proposed.

As there will be an effort made by the friends of Mr. GREELEY to prevent the adoption of the two-thirds rule, we advise a careful consideration of the subject by the delegates to the Baltimore Convention. The two-third rule for the first time in its history, will be employed to make a test absolutely required for the safety of the Democratic party. Let it stand.

THE READING CONVENTION.

So far as our exchanges have been received—those which have been issued since the nomination at Reading, we mean—they speak with one voice in the most flattering terms of our ticket. Nor is this eulogistic strain confined to those of our own party; for the Philadelphia *Telegraph*, a decided Republican paper, says:

The Democracy, in the two nominations they made at Reading yesterday, were manifestly influenced by an intense desire to present candidates unexceptionable on personal grounds, to put their very best men in the field, and to seek success in October by asking the suffrages of the people for two of the most intelligent, incorruptible and competent members of the party.

It is greatly to Buckalew's credit that, after prolonged and able services in the Senate of Pennsylvania, in the Senate of the United States, and as a Foreign Minister, his integrity has never been impeached. During an age of corruption, when many of his colleagues in the State Senate have shamelessly sold their votes and turned legislation into a marketable commodity, he has bid defiance to the tempters by whom he was surrounded, deliberately preferring honorable poverty to the sacrifice of the interests of his constituents on the altar of Mammon. During ordinary epochs this would be but slight praise; but State Senators who are at once bribe proof and gifted with high abilities are rare products of the tainted air of Harrisburg, and the popular belief that Buckalew has passed through a fiery furnace of corruption, without even a smell of smoke upon his garments, will add immensely to his strength in the coming canvass.

Judge Thompson has acquired on the Supreme bench, and by his previous career in Congress and the State Legislature, an enviable and well-deserved reputation for integrity, ability, legal learning, and devotedness to his public duties. Like Buckalew, he is a Democrat, and, like Buckalew, he has left no room for friend or enemy to doubt his partisan fidelity. On strict political grounds, Buckalew and Thompson therefore deserve at once the support of Democrats and the antagonism of Republicans; but to voters who are disposed to closely scrutinize personal fitness, and to support the "best men" without regard to partisan affinities, the Guberratorial and Judicial nominees of the Reading Convention will be peculiarly acceptable.

From the Lancaster *Inquirer*, (Republican:)

The nomination of Charles R. Buckalew by the Democratic State Convention, as the candidate of that party for Governor, is one of the strongest—perhaps the very strongest—that could have been made. Mr. Buckalew, while a strict party man, and fully identified with the heresies of the Democracy, has gained for himself a reputation with the masses of the people for personal honesty and straightforwardness, that will make him an exceedingly formidable candidate.

* * * * *

To us it appears that the duty of the Republican party in view of his nomination is a plain one. If we had a strong and popular candidate for Governor in the field, we might look forward to a well-contested struggle, with a reasonable prospect of success, but with the present candidate there is no such prospect before us.

We speak thus plainly, for the time has come when plain and truthful words must be spoken. As the Earl of Chatham said on a memorable occasion: "This is no time for adulation. The smoothness of flattery will not save us in this rugged and awful crisis. It is now necessary to address the throne in a language of truth." As a Republican who has never swerved from his devotion to that great party and its principles from its first organization to the present hour, and never erased a name from the regularly settled ticket, we say to the Republicans of this State, that the time has come when a change must be made in our State ticket or defeat awaits us. He knows but little of public sentiment who declares otherwise. The time has come when the truth must be spoken. Defeat in the State, and possibly in the nation, awaits us if prompt and decisive action is not taken. Let the Republican State Committee be called together at once, and let each of its members state *the truth* in regard to popular sentiment on this subject. Then let another convention be called and a new ticket, selected by the people and not by a corrupt ring, be placed in nomination. This is our only hope.

The Philadelphia *Post*, (Republican) says:

The Reading Convention has united the Democracy of Pennsylvania. So far as the State is concerned its action has removed all cause of dissension, and the ticket it made will receive the enthusiastic support of the party. Mr. Buckalew may gain no Republican votes, but he will not lose one vote of the Democracy; Judge Thompson is not only strong in himself, but strong as the present Chief Justice of the State. General Hartranft, however, has not the unanimous support of his own party, and this want of harmony in our ranks is not to be despised, now that a man like Buckalew is his opponent. Col. Forney's opposition to Hartranft is so much help for Buckalew, and it is unfortunate that we must go out to the battle in October fighting with each other.

THE INDICTMENT.

Mr. SUMNER'S great speech in the Senate is a scathing rebuke not only to GRANT, but also to his humble followers in both Houses of Congress, as well as to those more humble still, who "crook the pregnant hinges of the knee, that thrift may follow fawning."

His charges are, that the President has pensioned his whole family upon the public treasury; that he has suffered himself to be bribed by office hunters; in his having repaid BOKIE and STEWART, with Cabinet appointments, for gifts received; and that in the case of STEWART he actually violated a law as old as the Government itself, which in so many words prohibited the appointment of any one engaged in commerce to the headship of the Treasury; and that he endeavored to have a law passed to remove the obstacle, and his success was only prevented by the universal outcry, which came up to Washington from all parts of the country: that he has substituted military men for civilians as his private secretaries in defiance of the letter and spirit of three several acts of Congress: that the White House is now more like the Head Quarters of a General in command of an army, than the residence of the highest civil officer of the government; that military officers are, in defiance of express statutes, separated from their commands and, holding two offices—one of them military and the other civil—are performing the duties of civilians: that he has by military force interfered with the freedom of elections; that his Cabinet ministers meddled with the action of Senators who opposed the repeal of the Tenure of Office law; that he has brought the influence of his official authority to bear upon State politics; that with him a Custom House is less a place for the collection of revenue than an engine of influence through which his dictatorship may be maintained; that he winked at the imprisonment of an American citizen by BAEZ in St. Domingo, for fear he would expose the plot for the purchase of that country; that he visits the Capitol as a obbyist, and has summoned Senators to his presence, holding out persuasions or threats, in order to carry the BAEZ treaty through that body.

This is a bold indictment of GRANT before the American people; and to doubt that it will be an effective one, would be to doubt the capacity of the people for self-government. It cannot possibly be that this man GRANT will be sustained in his manifold tresspasses upon law, common sense, and common decency; and that the people will trust with a new lease of power, one who has been so strongly denounced by the best men in the party which placed him there.

WE give below a list of our delegates to the *National Convention*, and the names on our *Electoral Ticket*. We invite comparison with the men occupying similar positions in the Republican party, not only as regards these names, but as regards our whole ticket. The Fifth district—a Philadelphia one—remains vacant on the electoral ticket, but will be filled up in a few days:

The delegates to Baltimore are:

SENATORIAL—AT LARGE.

George W. Cass,	William A. Wallace,
Samuel J. Randall,	Philip Collins.

CONGRESSIONAL—AT LARGE.

L. A. Mackey,	Samuel B. Wilson,
J. W. Carrigan,	H. G. Smith,
B. A. Boyer.	John H. Brinton.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

Dist.	
1.	William McMullen, Samuel Josephs.
2.	William M. Reilly, Thomas D. Pierce.
3.	L. J. Lardner, Daniel M. Fox.
4.	Isaac Leech, John Campbell.
5.	Lewis C. Cassidy, Harman Yerkes.
6.	Ephraim J. Acker, Edward J. Albright.
7.	Robert E. Monaghan, Geo. H. Armstrong.
8.	J. Lawrence Getz, B. Franklin Boyer.
9.	Henry Carpenter, Robert Crane.
10.	William M. Randall, C. D. Gronniger.
11.	Isaac S. Case, Charles Kleinz.
12.	Charles L. Lamberton, Asa R. Brundage.
13.	V. E. Piolett, William M. Platt.
14.	Jacob Leisenring, W. K. Wilson.
15.	John Cresswell, Isaiah E. Dunbar.
16.	Augustus Duncan, A. H. Coffroth.
17.	James Burns, R. Milton Speer.
18.	Edward Perks, M. F. Elliott.
19.	D. W. Hutchinson, Herman Kretz.
20.	P. J. Pierce, William Hasson.
21.	William H. Playford, John Latta.
22.	James P. Barr, John H. Bailey.
23.	David Campbell, Patrick Henry Winston.
24.	A. J. Buchanan, D. J. Morris.

Our electors are as follows:

SENATORIAL.

Edgar Cowan,	George W. Skinner.

CONGRESSIONAL AT LARGE.

Selden Marvin,	John S. Miller,
S. Gross Fry.	

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	Thomas J. Barger,	13.	David Lowenburg,
2.	Stephen D. Anderson	14.	James McKnight,
3.	John Moffatt,	15.	Henry Welsh,
4.	George R. Berril,	16.	Henry J. Stahle,
5.		17.	R. W. Christy,
6.	Isaiah B. Houpt,	18.	William F. Logan,
7.	Samuel A. Dyer,	19.	Rasselas Brown,
8.	Jessie G. Hawley,	20.	F. M. Robinson,
9.	Hiram B. Swan.	21.	John R. Wilson,
10.	E. Kelley,	22.	Philip H. Stevenson
11.	John Knecht,	23.	John T. Bard.
12.	Fred'k W. Gunster.	24.	Geo. W. Mills.

THE GAZETTE.

In accordance with a promise we made a few days ago, we commence to-day to republish a few *elegant extracts* from the files of *The Pittsburgh Gazette*, a paper celebrated for its great age, if for nothing else.

It is said that age does not always bring wisdom, but it does occasionally; and it may be hoped that in the present instance the *Gazette* does not come within the exception; but was wise, not only in its own conceit, but in the estimation of its readers:

[*From the Pittsburgh Gazette of March 21, 1872.*]

"We have no hesitation in saying that neither HARTRANFT nor JORDAN is the most available candidate. We do not say, for we have not as yet any tangible evidence that would warrant us to do so, that HARTRANFT and JORDAN are in any way implicated in the dishonest and disgraceful EVANS affair. But we do say, *the people* have a strong and deep suspicion that they are. To nominate either of them, then, would be to commit something worse than a blunder."

"There are so many wheels within wheels in Harrisburg * * * that no man can be elected to the office of Governor, nor to any other office who is in the complications. The people will not support a man for the highest State office, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the "Evans swindle."

"If the intention is to elect a Republican Governor next October * * * a new man, one whose record is pure and unsullied, and who is himself above suspicion, must be taken up. Neither of of the gentlemen we have mentioned can command the support of the Republican press and the Republican voters of Western Pennsylvania."

"Not one of the names referred to, in connection with the position of Governor, will receive a hearty and universal support in any locality in the State."

"Party lashes will prove impotent to whip in the people to vote for an obnoxious candidate. Let the nomination of HARTRANUT and JORDAN remain in abeysance until the EVANS matter has been fully cleared up."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MATCH HIM.

The following congratulatory dispatches were sent to, but not read at the GRANT--HANTRANFT---EVANS meeting in Philadelphia on Tuesday evening:

I paid to John F. Hartranft various amounts of money from stock speculation with money deposited with this deponent by the State Treasurer at the instance of said Hartranft.

CHARLES F. YERKES,
Broker.

I paid to John F. Hartranft the sum of two thousand seven hundred dollars, which sum was derived from profits on purchases of loans of the commonwealth, and sale of the same to the Sinking Fund, which sale was made on the 29th of April, 1870.

CHARLES T. YERKES, Broker.

I borrowed seven thousand dollars of G. O. Evans, and did not pay it back until the matter of the defalcation was notorious.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

STAND FAST.

A few Democrats here and there seem tempted to be led away from the safe paths, out of their apparent anxiety to hurry into the excitement of the political canvass. We would suggest to these impulsive people that *Hasten Slowly* would be a good motto for their adoption. The natural anxiety to enter into an active opposition to the manifold evils of the present administration of the Federal Government, may betray them into action which might not approve itself to their calmer judgment. GRANT and his evil-doings can be effectively opposed without abandoning the good old Democratic organization. GREELEY is by no means our refuge. The Democratic party is brim full of vitality, and has just completed its arangements for a vigorous campaign, and we trust and believe a glorious victory.

We have a State ticket headed by CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, a statesman of high personal honor and of large experience in public affairs. As a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, we present the name of JAMES THOMPSON, who has occupied a seat on that bench for nearly fifteen years; and against the purity of whose judicial character, not even the tongue of slander has ever ventured to utter a solitary imputation. WILLIAM HARTLEY, of Bedford county, is our candidate for Auditor General, an office which the people will justly regard as of great importance, when it is borne in mind that its occupant has the supervision of all the expenditures of the public money, and that through the stupidity or dishonesty of its present occupant—the Republican candidate for Governor—the notorious EVANS robbery was perpetrated. Had WILLIAM HARTLEY or any other honest and intelligent man, been Auditor General during the last three years, the Treasury of the State would to-day have been richer by several hundred thousand dollars; for HARTLEY'S honesty no man who knows him will be unwilling to vouch.

For Congress, to be voted for on the State ticket, we present the names of JAMES H. HOPKINS, of whom in Allegheny county, it would be superfluous to say a single word; he is admitted on all hands to be a gentleman of unblemished character and of full capacity; RICHARD VAUX of Philadelphia, who has a reputation throughout and beyond the commonwealth; and HENDRICK B. WRIGHT of Luzerne, who is also well known as an able man and a consistant Democrat; the Republicans may have some strength on their Congressional ticket, after they shall have chosen their third candidate; but the two already selected in no particular compare with the Democratic nominees.

On our ticket for State Delegates to the Constitutional Convention, we have JEREMIAH S. BLACK, formerly Chief Justice of Pennsylvania; GEORGE W. WOODWARD who has also occupied that high position; both of them admitted to rank among the very ablest lawyers in the United States; WILLIAM BIGLER, formerly Governor of the State, and Senator in Congress; WILLIAM H. SMITH of our own city, who has spent his life in our midst, and is well known as a gentleman of practical sense and far more than the usual amount of talents, and knowledge of public affairs; GEORGE M. DALLAS, a son of the statesman of that name, who was a Senator in Congress from Pennsylvania, and Vice President during Mr. POLK'S Administration, and is the grandson of Mr. MADISON'S Secretary of the Treasury; himself a gentleman of talents worthy of a descent from ancestors so brilliant in their intellect, and so worthy of the confidence which, during their lives, was so freely awarded to them by the people. A. A. PURMAN, who represented Fayette and Greene counties in the State Senate with high reputation; WM. L. CORBETT, of Clarion, a lawyer of ability, highly respected in his own section. Besides these are others equally well qualified for the proper exercise of the trust reposed in them by the convention, and equally worthy the support of the people.

Such is the State ticket which has been recommended by the Reading Convention. It embraces as much talent and integrity as any one ever presented by any party to the voters of Pennsylvania. With a roll of candidates of which any party may well be proud, why should any one heretofore acting with the Democratic party contribute to cripple its usefulness, by attaching himself to outside organizations. Let our evil wishers say what they will, in regard to our alleged perplexities in the selection of a candidate for the Presidency, the 9th of July will spike their guns; but be that as it may, as a State organization we stand intact, clad in the bright defensive armor of the talents and integrity of our candidates; our ranks full and eager for the conflict, and the trumpets of our party sending forth no uncertain sound.

If Clubs must be formed—and we certainly see no objection to them—let them be BUCKALEW CLUBS. Let us work together to redeem the State in October; and after the Convention of the whole party shall have selected our candidates for President and Vice President, let us continue the conflict until the banditti who have been robbing the people of their money and the country of its character shall have been driven out of the temple of the people.

THE POST has uniformly urged the nomination of a Democrat at Baltimore; but it believes, as has been well said by another that "*the Democratic party has the courage and virtue to do what it thinks best for the country, under any and all circumstances.*" Let there be unity of purpose and unity of action.

OUR CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

It gives us pleasure to accord to Mr. BUCKALEW our unhesitating, cheerful and cordial support in the canvas for Governor, now fairly opened. For his nomination was honestly and squarely obtained, and we cannot accuse Mr. B. nor his friends of using any corrupt or underhanded means to procure his position. We do not think that our favorite candidate, General CASS, was cheated, bartered or sold out of the nomination, by the delegates assembled at Reading, as he undoubtedly was at Harrisburg in 1869. That he was the strongest and most generally popular candidate before the Convention in the late contest as its members came from the people, his vote of FIFTY-EIGHT amply proves. But in the late contest he suffered from the weak ambition and the base ingratitude of some who should have stood by him to the end, and from most wicked, wilful and shameless misrepresentation. The misguided persons who did the mischief did not profit by their treachery, and they will live to repent (if they do not repent already) of their unjust and ungrateful conduct. Gen. CASS' defeat in 1869, when, as now, he was the strongest candidate before the party when the Convention met, was compassed by entirely different and altogether scandalous means. His enemies, following the pernicious example of our adversaries, who believe that purchase, sale, falsehood and corruption are "all fair in politics," did not scruple to employ every or any of these means to defeat him before the Convention. And thereby they inflicted a positive and permanent calamity on the Democratic party of the State and of the nation. They could not, even after the triumph in the Convention, elect their favorite, for the Radicals could cheat more actively, stuff ballot boxes more neatly, and buy more corrupt instruments than they could, even if they had tried; and the devices they used in the Convention were entirely useless in the general contest.—But somewhat too much of this, perhaps—and we drop it now and here, once for all. Those who did the enormous wrong to the Democracy of the State and of the nation in 1869, by defeating Gen. CASS, will probably remember their own misbehavior with regret and remorse, long after his friends have forgotten it.

But, as we said above, no such disgraceful means were used to procure Mr. BUCKALEW'S nomination—and certainly nothing was done with his consent or connivance that was not warranted by fair and honest rivalry. We therefore can extend to Mr. BUCKALEW our earnest and hearty support. Being human, we confess to the sting of defeat, in that our friend and neighbor was not chosen; but no part of the blame of this mischance can be laid at the door of the successful candidate for the nomination. And we can support him, heart and soul, because he is a Democrat without fear and without reproach—because he is a man of transcendant ability—because he is as pure and incorrupt and incorruptible as any man can be. Among public men he is pre-eminently "faithful among the faithless"—a public servant who has served his country for thirty years, but whose record is untainted, whose hands are unsoiled—he has touched no coin nor paper promise beyond his legitimate salary—a statesman of the highest talent and culture, whose mature life has been spent in laboring for his fellow-citizens—yet he is a man "who no revenue hath, to feed and clothe him."

CHARLES R. BUCKALEW is in short a candidate of whom no Democrat can ever be ashamed, and he will make a governor of whom every citizen of Pennsylvania will be proud. If he can be defeated by his present opponent, then indeed will the grand old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania have sunk in an ocean of infamy "deeper than plummet ever sounded."

WORDS BETRAY.

There is no doubt the platform at Philadelphia, will be one of great liberality. The working man, the soldier, the sailor, the farmer, will each receive precious words of promise; capital and labor will be united and henceforward work in harmony, our commerce will thrive, and the public debt be paid without effort. The heavy burdens now resting upon the South, will be lifted by a ten line resolution, and nowhere in the broad land will there be left any ground for complaint. But, alas! such words bring no healing upon their wings, they are as cheap as they are delusive, and only uttered to be broken. The Republican party will be tried by its acts, which have everywhere and at all times during the administration of GRANT, set at defiance the Constitution and the real interests of the people; it can well afford, upon the eve of an election, to be prolific in pledges of reformation. Will an outraged and insulted people be again deceived? Can the office-holders, who are annually stealing hundreds of millions of dollars, delude the taxpayer by paper promises? We do not think so. By their acts shall ye know them.

THE ABSENTEES.

On the proposition to take up the bill continuing absolute military power in Gen. GRANT, there were eighteen Democratic members of Congress who did not vote. Six of them were *paired* with Republican members who did not vote, and one was confined to his bed by illness; leaving eleven who appear to have been absent without cause. On the question of taking up the bill to compel social equality between the whites and negroes, twenty Democrats were absent, five of whom had voted a short time previously. Such carelessness is without excuse. One man from this district voted affirmatively on both questions, of course. He can always be counted in for anything the party leaders order.

WE are pleased to find that the Democracy of Pittsburgh are not disposed to take stock in GREELEY mass meetings or GREELEY clubs yet a while, preferring to await the decision of the Baltimore Convention. When he is endorsed by that body, if it ever does endorse him, it will then be time enough to organize GREELEY associations. In the meantime, organize BUCKALEW Democratic Clubs. This is our advice to Democrats everywhere.

SAYS the New Albany *Standard*: "The GREELEY papers are misrepresenting Hon. S. K. WOLFE'S Corydon speech. What he said about GREELEY was this: 'He was opposed to the nomination of Mr. GREELEY. He hoped the National Convention would make no such blunder. The only hope of defeating GRANT, and saving the Democratic party, was in the nomination of a straightout Democrat. If, however, the Baltimore Convention should, wisely or unwisely, indorse GREELEY, and submit to him the alternative of voting for either GREELEY or GRANT, without a moment's hesitation he would vote for GREELEY.' This was what Mr. WOLFE said, as we were present and took notes of his speech."

MR. JOHN T. BIRD, who represents the Third Congressional district of New Jersey, publicly denies the statement made by the GREELEYITES that "with the single exception of VOORHEES there is not one Congressmen but either comes out for GREELEY, or else says he will support him in case he is indorsed by the Baltimore Convention. He declines to support him any how, and says that he knows several Congressmen who take the same position.

THE Bedford (Ind.) *Banner* contains a letter from Hon. D. W. VOORHEES, dated Washington, May 19th, in which he says:

There are at least eighty Democratic members of the House who stand with me, and Frank Blair is the only Democratic Senator for Greeley. Kerr, Holman, Niblack, and Mason are against him, as I am. Tell our friends to stand firm, and all will yet be well. Greeley will not be nominated, in my deliberate opinion, at Baltimore.

THE *World*, in reply to a question in the N. Y. *Sun*, whether in case the Baltimore Convention nominates GREELEY there would be a *bolt* in the party, says:

The question is silly, for it supposes what is now a monstrous improbability, and it implies that Democrats intelligent enough to reject Greeley's candidacy are fools enough to incur responsibility for Grant's election.

FIFTY SEVEN cadets were graduated at West Point on the 1st instant.

Westmoreland Democracy.

The Democracy of Westmoreland county have nominated the following ticket:

Congress—Henry D. Foster [Subject to the decision of the Congressional Conferees.]
Assembly—John Latta, Abraham Greenawalt.
Register and Recorder—John M. Laird.
Commissioner—John Herbert.
Poor House Director—L. B. Snyder.
Auditor—George L. Pore.

Fayette County Democracy.

UNIONTOWN, PA., June 3, 1872.

Editors Post:

The following is the Democratic ticket nominated in Fayette county.

Congress—Charles E. Boyle, Esq.
Senate—Wm. H. Playford, Esq.
Delegate to Constitutional Convention—Daniel Kaine, Esq.
Prothonotary—J. K. McDonald.
Register and Recorder—Joseph Beatty.
Commissioner—Isaac Hurst.
Auditor—James W. Porter.
Poor House Director—Aaron S. Watson.

At the meeting of the Return Judges on Monday A. E. Willson, Esq., was elected Chairman of the County Committee for the ensuing year, and John Fuller, Esq., elected Delegate to the next State Convention.

Resolutions endorsing the State ticket were unanimously adopted.

W. A. M'DOWELL.

Tariff and Tax.

The new tariff and tax bill has passed both Houses of Congress, but with disagreeing amendments. The principal point of difference is the proposed payment of one-third the duties in greenbacks, this change being disapproved of by the Senate. The free list as it passed the House has been considerably enlarged by the Senate. There seems to be no doubt that the Committee of Conference will arrive at a satisfactory agreement on all disputed points. The tax on spirits has been fixed at 70 cents a gallon as an equivalent for all the present taxes. In the Senate all the stamp taxes in schedules B and C, including nearly all the stamp taxes, were abolished. The Senate bill instructs the President to reduce the number of Internal Revenue Collection districts to sixty and abolishes the system of moieties of penalties to informers. The action of a Conference Committee is generally final, its report settling all the points of difference being usually accepted by both Houses of Congress.

The schooner Euslac of Gloscester, Massachusetts, has been seized at Trinty Bay for a violation of the fisheries laws.

GRANT'S GAMINS.

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1872

SENATE.

Bills Passed.

Mr. NYE called up the several bills relating to Territories, which were passed.

Mr. SCOTT called up the bill relating to limitation of steam pressure on towing and freight boats on the Mississippi river. Passed.

Mr. CHANDLER—I give notice that at an early day I shall attempt to vindicate the memory of my personal friend, Edwin M. Stanton, from the foul aspersons cast upon it on this floor. I knew Edwin M. Stanton in life. I honor his memory and shall attempt to vindicate it.

At the expiration of the morning hour

The Sundry Appropriation Bill came up.

Mr. POMEROY moved to postpone it indefinitely, and yielded the floor to

Mr. CARPENTER, who addressed the Senate in reply to Mr. Schurz's criticisms on the report of the Committee on the Sales of Arms to France. He said that the Senate had been quietly proceeding with public business when the preamble and resolution introduced by Sumner in relation to the sales of arms came on the Senate like a clap of thunder out of a clear sky. As soon as that preamble and resolution was read every friend of the Administration saw that a full investigation was necessary, and the resolution could have been passed in ten minutes, but Mr. Sumner, by insisting on the preamble offered, forced on the Senate a debate of two weeks, though at the end of that debate he became ashamed of the preamble and voted to lay it on the table.

Mr. CARPENTER had extracts from the *Globe* read to show that he had declared himself in favor of the fullest and most searching investigation, and that every Senator subsequently placed on the Committee voted for the investigation. He argued from the manner in which the Committee proceeded that the investigation had was full and complete, therefore, he said: When the Senator from Massachusetts denounced the report of the Committee as a white washing report, he

Violated all Decencies of Parliamentary Rule

and all truth that should guide, and govern, and control a gentleman. It was apparent from the first, however; and the subsequent course of the Senator from Massachusetts had shown his effect was not to have a full and fair investigation of the arms sale, but to make a deliberate and premeditated assault on the Administration, without regard to truth and justice. In reviewing the course of the investigation Mr. Carpenter read Mr. Sumner's statement in his protest against being called as a witness, that under other circumstances he would willingly submit, not only his conduct in this matter, but the conduct of his whole public life, to the closest scrutiny, and congratulated him on his singularly piteous condition as saying that never before or since the lowly Nazarene walked beneath the palms of Palestine had man appeared on earth except the Senator from Massachusetts who could say: "Every act, every letter, every idle word of my past life meets my present approbation [Laughter] [At this point an enthusiastic gent in the gallery applauded loudly and forcibly resisted the attempt of the door keeper to put him out, protesting that it was inviolation of the constitution.]

Passing to Schurz's speech in reviewing the report of the Arms Committee, Mr. Carpenter said the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz) was clearly a philosopher, and came within the Scotchman's definition of a metaphysical philosopher, one who talks about what nobody understands and what apparently he does not understand himself. Fortunately the most brilliant discourse, the most striking rhetoric, if not founded on fact or reason, could not make a revolution in this country, and the Senator from Missouri ought not to fail to consider this, because what he aimed at was nothing less than a revolution. That Senator had drawn a doleful picture of our present condition and saw that the report of the Arms Committee indicated an unhealthy political atmosphere, and certainly the atmosphere here did seem very offensive to the Senator's nostrils, especially since his return from the pure ether of Cincinnati, where not an office-seeker went, and where, of those who did go, not one would hold an office for forty years. [Laughter.] Senator Schurz had also expressed great fear for the liberties of the country because the Arms Committee, composed of lawyers, had endorsed a soldiers construction of the law.

The Senator is exceedingly hard on the soldiers and on all who served this country in the late war, but I apprehend no danger from that source. My fear for the perpetuity of our institutions does not rest on the blunders of honest, blunt soldiers. It is not by these that the liberties of nations are overthrown, but by the efforts of artful, intriguing rascals, who have gained the public ear; artful, designing Jesuits, who have swept away the foundations of free institutions while pretending to defend and maintain them. The liberties of Rome were not struck down by the military usurpations of Cæsar, but were finally overcome by the artful intrigues of Augustus Cæsar. If our liberties ever go down they will go under the manipulation of

A Set of Designing and Artful Men.

who stand out as models of republicanism, purer than their fellows.

Mr. CARPENTER then made a long legal argument in reply to Mr. Schurz's argument of Friday, and in support of the report.

He maintained, as before, that there was no violation of law and no wrong of any kind in the sales; that the terms were against Schurz' opinion; that they were in violation of internal law, he put the reported opinion of Bismarck that they were not.

Mr. LOGAN followed. He again denounced Mr. Sumner's attack as slanderous and malignant, and without foundation. The argument of Mr. Sumner that Grant having been educated as a military man he could not be a successful civilian, was an argument that no one was fit to be a legislator or executive officer of the government unless he had been educated expressly for that purpose, like Sumner himself. That doctrine might do for Massachusetts, but Grant's old soldiers and the whole people of the country would not appreciate it. Senator Sumner had been before the country as a statesman, and what had he accomplished compared with what Grant had done? Mr. Logan thought it correct to say that the statute book bore fewer measures originated by Mr. Sumner than by any other man claiming to be a statesman. The fact was that his statesmanship and greatness consisted in high sounding phrases, long drawn out, and sentiments and quotations from old books. His history and achievements were mere glittering generalities, while the tanner of Galena had written his history in blood, and it would be read as long as men read anything. Mr. Sumner had charged the President with helping his relations, as if it were a crime, but the fact was that he (Mr. Logan) was responsible for some of the appointments charged upon President Grant, and the President himself had appointed only a few of his relatives. His father was appointed Postmaster by President Johnson, and when Grant became President and his aged father, tottering on the verge of the grave, asked to be allowed to retain the office that give him support in his old age, what man with a palpitating heart in his bosom could resist such appeal except perhaps the Senator from Massachusetts? Then there was brother-in-law Grant in an important office in New Orleans, but he was requested to resign. That

The President had Paid for Gifts with Appointments to Office

was basely false. It was true that the President had accepted a few gifts, but was that wrong for a man who had done such great things for his country, to accept gifts from his grateful countrymen? The charge of muddling our foreign relations was unfounded. There was no muddle with Spain, or Russia, or Cuba, and if there was any with England, the Senator from Massachusetts was primarily responsible for it. The statement of Mr. Sumner that Secretary Stanton had told him that Grant could not govern this county was false, and he (Logan) could prove it so. Mr. Sumner had stated further that when he asked Mr. Stanton why, if he dismissed Grant, he had spoken in favor of his election, the latter replied that he had spoken for the Republican party, but had not mentioned Grant's name.

Mr. LOGAN here read articles from Mr. Stanton's speeches in the campaign of 1868, made at Cleveland, at Philadelphia and in New York, in which he repeatedly called Grant by name, saying that the safety of the country was due to Grant; that it was an honor to vote for Grant; that the mistakes and mismanagement charged upon the Republican party were no reproach to Grant, because he was in the field when they were made, if made at all, and that a large attendance at a meeting he was addressing signified that the people had given judgment in favor of Ulysses S. Grant.

Mr. CONKLING then read a long extract from a speech made by Mr. Stanton at Steubenville, on the 25th of September 1868, in which said of him: "His capacity and integrity for civil administration were equally manifest in vast territory and which he operated.

The Senate took a recess until 7:30

U. S. SENATE.

Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Mr. SHERMAN called up the Senate bill to provide for the redemption and sale of lands held by the United States under the several acts levying direct taxes, and the House amendment hereto were concurred in.

Mr. SPRAGUE called up the House bill to grant the right of way to the New Mexico and Gulf Railroad Company, was read and passed.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.), from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported the House bill for the construction of Government buildings at Port Union, Michigan, and Nashville, Tennessee.

Mr. POMEROY moved to postpone consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill and to take up his resolution, setting aside the provision of the Senate rule governing amendments to appropriation bill, which limits amendments to said bill to matter pertaining thereto.

Mr. CASSERLY objected to any modification of the rule, which has been adopted.

After much consideration the motion was lost and the Senate proceeded to consider.

The Sundry Appropriation Bill.

The question being on the motion of the committee to strike out the section appropriating $250,000 to pay the unsettled claims against the government on account of services rendered in carrying mails in the late rebel States prior to May, 1861, debate ensued thereupon.

Mr. SHERMAN moved an amendment to the pending motion to strike out so that the section shall apply to the claims of mail contractors prior to the passage of the so-called ordinance of secession in States where services were rendered. Rejected. Yeas, 18; nays, 29.

Mr. CONKLING said that if such legislation was to be carried through Congress there would be a door opened to the payment of pensions to rebel soldiers.

Mr. SHERMAN saw no analogy.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) moved to amend so that no compensation shall be made except on proof that the contractors have not received pay or the promise of pay from any other source for performing his service.

Mr. CASSERLY moved an amendment to require claim agents to show that the services for which they ask compensation were actually rendered. Agreed to.

Mr. PRATT moved to make the section apply to the services in the increased mails of the United States exclusively.

The question being on agreeing to Mr. Morrill's amendment, Mr. SAWYER moved to amend by providing that no compensation shall be allowed where the liability has been assumed by any party other than the United States.

Mr. MORRILL said that a distinct proposition was now before the Senate. It was for the United States to step in and pay what has already been paid or assumed to be paid by the rebel government.

Mr. ALCORN said that the claimants under this section had carried out their contracts with the United States up to the time they were suspended by the Postmaster General, and that the amounts due such contractors had been carried to their credit on the books of the Post Office Department.

The amendment suggested by Mr. Sawyer was then agreed to—Yeas, 25; nays, 15.

Mr. RAMSEY moved to amend further Mr. Morrill's amendment by adding to it the proviso that in no case shall payment be made for carrying mails on any route on a date on which the contract discontinued the report of arrival and departure of mails.

Pending action on this amendment, Mr. COLE moved to lay the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill on the table. Not agreed to—Yeas, 19; nays, 27,

Mr. SHERMAN read from the Constitution of the Confederate Government to show that it was adopted on March 11, 1861, with a Congress then in session, and that it went into immediate operation without ratification by the people. Among the powers named in that instrument was that over the postal service, and under that power all contracts then existing with the United States were continued under the rebel Government. He thought that any attempt to pay disloyal men for carrying rebel mail for three months after their services had been broken off with the United States, would shock the moral sense of the entire Northern States that were engaged in putting down the war of rebellion.

The amendment of Mr. Ramsey was rejected—yeas 19; nays 25.

Mr. STEWART moved to amend Mr. Morrill's amendment by a proviso that voluntary aid, comfort or assistance rendered to the Confederacy by any contractor during any time for which his contract was made shall be deemed a forfeiture of the contract and of all sums of money due him therein. Not agreed to—Yeas, 21; nays, 24.

Mr. CONKLING renewed his amendment with a modification so as to make forfeiture apply for an act of aid and assistance rendered the rebel government at any time before the contract was terminated by the United States. Not agreed to yeas, 19; nays, 21.

Mr. CONKLING renewed the amendment again with a modification making forfeiture apply to acts of aid or comfort to the rebellion after such aid or assistance was rendered.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to lay the amendment to amend on the table. Agreed to—Yeas, 25; nays, 19.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to lay the amendment of Mr. Morrill on the table. Agreed to—Yeas, 21; nays, 20.

Mr. TRUMBULL then moved to amend providing to entitle the person to pay for services rendered under the provisions of this section, the service must have been rendered while the mail service was actually under control of the United States and by a person who was loyal to the United States.

Mr. SCOTT moved to amend the amendment by providing that no payment shall be made to any party until the Postmaster General shall have certified that such contract was filled until the term ended by the United States and by the contractor had delivered all mails, bags and other property in his hands at the time to the Government of the United States.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to lay the amendment to amend on the table. Agreed to—yeas, 26; nays, 19.

The Senate then took a recess till 1:30 P. M.

The Sunday Appropriation Bill Again.

EVENING SESSION—After the consideration of executive business the Sundry Civil Expenses Appropriation bill was brought up.

Several attempts were made to amend Mr. Trumbull's amendment but finally on motion of Mr. THURMAN who said, the section was nearly as perfect now as it was likely to be, save in the Conference Committee, the amendment was tabled—21 to 10.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to table the bill to take up the River and Harbor bill. Negatived—18 to 25.

The question recurred on the original motion to strike out section 6.

A motion by Mr. POMEROY to table the bill was rejected.

On motion of Mr. STEWART an amendment was adopted that no one who was in the service of any State in insurrection of the so-called Confederate States shall receive any compensation under this section.

After many dilatory motions, it was finally agreed to postpone the bill till Friday at noon, when it will have precedence over all unfinished business, and the voting on the amendments proceed without debate, and with the understanding that the Fortification and River and Harbor bills will be proceeded with to-morrow.

Adjourned.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

What He Knows About the Buell Records.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Ex-President Johnson arrived here to-day in obedience to the summons of the House Committee on Military Affairs and appeared before that Committee this afternoon. He testified that General Buell had published some statement in the character of a defence, a notice of which he had seen, but was never able to procure a copy of it. In this statement he had mentioned his name in connection with the defense of Nashville. There was no personal quarrel between him and General Buell, but merely a difference of opinion as to the propriety of the evacuation of that city.

Mr. Johnson said that from subsequent events his own judgment was shown to be correct. Therefore, if his name were mentioned with the records of the Buell Military Commission, alleged to have been removed from the department, it must have been to his credit.

The Commission was held before he came to Washington to take his seat as Vice President, and after he became President.

He never thought of the records, nor did he know they were lost until he saw publications to that effect in the newspapers.

When the ex-President came out of the Committee room he was invited by the member of the House to visit the Hall of Representatives but declined. Numerous members of both parties gathered around him, shook hands and entered into conversation with him.

MORE WHITEWASH.

The Brush Applied Liberally to Senator Pomeroy.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Senators Morton, Rice, Logan, Anthony and Carpenter, of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, say in their report that they are clearly of the opinion that the charge of bribery and corruption against Senator Pomeroy, connected with his Senatorial election by the Kansas Legislature in 1867 totally fails to be sustained by any competent proof, but seems to have been urged for some purpose unknown to the Committee, beyond that of correcting existing evils.

Senators Thurman and Hill concur with their colleagues of the Committee in finding that there was not evidence before them sufficient to show that Pomeroy's election was procured by corruption, but they do not think proper to impugn the motives of the General Assembly of Kansas, who urged the investigation.

PERSONAL.

Alfred Lagrove, a jobbing dry goods dealer of New York has absconded, leaving a large number of heavy creditors, including A. T. Stewart & Co., H. B. Claflin & Co., and Arnold, Constable & Co Lagrove secured goods of various firms on credit to the amount of a quarter of a million dollars, sold them at auction at half price and decamped. He is supposed to be in Europe.

Jacob Platt, editor and proprietor of the Poukeepsie *Eagle*, died yesterday. Aged 69 years.

A Brewers Congress met yesterday morning in New York. Hon. Henry Olnausen made the opening address, in which he contended that the use of beer had become a necessity for the people in all northern and middle climates, and the only way to diminish intemperance was to encourage its use. The Legislative Committee presented a report in which they hope Congress will abolish the tax on malt liquors.

POLITICAL.

THE FARCE AT PHILADELPHIA.

THE OFFICEHOLDERS' CONVENTION

THE OFFICE-HOLDERS' CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—The day opened cloudy and cold, with appearances of rain, but it looks as if it would clear up by noon and become pleasant. The great crowds were increased by the arrival last night of several clubs from adjacent places.

The Scene in the Academy of Music.

Long before the hour of twelve immense crowds gathered in and around the Academy of Music, the place where the Convention is to meet. The delegates arrived in bodies, each State arriving at the hall in rapid succession. Cheers greeted them on their arrival in the hall, which was literally thronged for hours before the time appointed for the assembling of the convention. The delegations carried banners bearing their respective names, and amidst the cheering of the spectators, discoursing of music, the Academy presented a gorgeous spectacle. The interior decorations could not be surpassed for magnificence and spendor. Everything was carried out in the finest order as to the preliminary arrangements. It was fully a quarter past twelve before the delegates were fairly seated, although the hour of assemblage was fixed at twelve o'clock. The stage was crowded with distinguished gentlemen, as were also the private boxes at either side.

A little after noon ex-Governor Claflin called the Convention to order in a short speech.

Temporary Organization.

Hon. Morton McMichael, of Philadelphia, was chosen temporary Chairman. He accepted in a few pointed remarks.

Temporary Secretaries were also selected.

Appointment of Committees.

A Committee on Credentials consisting of one from each State was appointed.

The Chair announced the call of States for the Committee on permanent organization.

Mr. Keck, (Ohio,) moved that on the call, the State delegations nominate members of all Committees. Lost.

After the roll had been called and the members of the Committee on Permanent Organization selected, the Chair stated that rooms had been provided for the committees in the adjoining hall, and suggested that they retire at once for consultation.

A motion was made that the Territories be called for members of the Committee on Permanent Organization. Agreed to.

On motion the committee were permitted to retire to Agricultural Hall.

A delegate from Kansas moved to defer the selection of the Committee on Resolutions until after permanent organization. Lost.

Mr. Popham, of West Virginia, moved that Committees on Resolutions and Rules be named in response to one call of States. Carried. [Applause and cheers.]

Humcombe Speeches

Senator Logan, of Illinois, and Gerritt Smith, of New York, made extended remarks in eulogy of Gen. Grant and the Republican party.

Ready to Report.

Loring, of Massachusetts, said the Committee on Permanent Organization was ready to report. He asked that they report as soon as ready, without waiting as usual until the Credentials Committee have reported, as the latter had a mere formal duty to perform. Agreed to.

A South Carolina delegate expressed the gratification with which he had heard Gerritt Smith, and now asked that the South be heard through Governor Orr, of South Carolina.

Governor Orr took the platform and pledged his State for the ticket.

Gov. Oglesby was called upon as the next Governor of Illinois and advanced to the platform. He paid a graceful compliment to Gerritt Smith, who he said had stood before the Convention to-day the impersonation of American dignity and benevolence. He referred to him also as the great agitator who long before the Republican party was born had championed the rights of the down trodden. [Cheers]

The speaker also eloquently eulogized Grant.

There were great cries for Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, who was brought forward and took the platform amid the wildest cheering. He thanked the Convention for their kindness, but begged to be excused at this time from making any remarks and be permitted to call for the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization.

Considerable Confusion

ensued amid calls for the report and various speakers.

Mr. Boruck, of California, asked that the colored race might be heard through one of its own members. [Applause.]

Mr. Wm. H. Grey, of Arkansas, came to the platform. He is a medium sized colored man, and genteel looking. He said that this was probably the first instance in which he had appeared before a national convention as the representative of that oppressed race which had lived among us two hundred and fifty years and had so recently been lifted through the grace of God by the hand of man out of their political degradation, and proceeded with some well timed remarks in a clear and educated phrase delivered in good style, gracefully complimentary of Garrett Smith, who he had seen for the first time to-day and the sight of whom had revived his faith in that humanity which is divine. He advocated the re-nomination of Grant.

Mr. Elliott, of South Carolina, member of Congress, was next called out. He stood there with the colleagues of his race as an illustration of the accomplishment of emancipation and the living example of the American people and pledged the earnest co-operation and support of nine hundred thousand colored votes to the work of this convention. [Applause.]

Permanent Organization.

General Albright, chairman of the Committee on Permanent organization, reported for permanent President the name of Thomas Settle, of North Carolina.

A long list of Vice Presidents—one Representative from each State—was then read.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Gen. Albright then said: Mr. Chairman, the Committee on organization desire to present the name of Gen. H. H. Bingham, of this city, for permanent Secretary of the Convention. He is the man to whom we are indebted for this fine building and its fine adornments, and for the welcome the delegates have received in the city of Philadelphia. I move that he be made that Secretary. Carrried. [Applause.]

Mr. Settle, the permanent Chairman, took the chair and offered some brief remarks.

Mr. Spencer moved to adjourn until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

Agreed to, and the Convention adjourned.

THE INTERVAL.

Dissatisfaction.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Some disappointment is prevalent among the delegates to-night at the little real work done in the Convention at the session to-day. It was expected that Grant's nomination would have been made at least, so that to-morrow would enable the Convention to adjourn.

Colfax to be Slaughtered.

The utmost entnusiasm is manifested to-night, and everywhere the people are discussing the Vice Presidency. It is now considered as settled that Colfax is doomed to defeat. Wilson, of Massachusetts, has been gaining rapidly in strength all day, and now his friends say that he will be nominated on the second ballot. They are very jubilant to-night, and are trying to make a break in the Indiana delegation. Governor Hayes, of Ohio, is doing what he can for Wilson. Governor Noyes is unremitting in his efforts to further Wilson's prospects.

Pierpont's Secession.

Considerable surprise was awakened this afternoon by the withdrawal of Gov. Pierpont from the delegation from West Virginia.

The Platform

to be adopted by the Convention is exciting but little interest. The Committee on Resolutions have had presented to them two or three drafts for a platform, and agreed upon one of them to-night.

The resolutions which in a great part will be adopted, will rehearse the achievements of the administration, declare for the perpetuity of the Federal Government and of the Constitution, demand the cultivation and education of the masses; devote a paragraph to the consideration of the labor question; another to a declaration in favor of the protection of American industry, also advocate the encouragement of our foreign commerce, the honest payment of the debt, protection of the American citizens abroad, forgiveness of persons who served in the rebellion, reform of the civil service, the reward of our soldiers, and the reaffirmation of the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

A resolution will, it is thought, be incorporated in the platform endorsing the course pursued by the administration on the question of indirect damages.

An administration Senator, who arrived to-day, says that the President is exceedingly desirous that such a resolution should be adopted, that it will have an effect to moderate the sentiment of England, and directly aid in compelling the British Cabinet to accept the supplementary Treaty.

The Question of Free Trade

will doubtless be a matter of some discussion in the Convention.

Incidents.

At the opening of the Convention it was expected that the business will be proceeded with without interruption or delay.

The speeches of the gentlemen who were called out, however, consumed nearly three hours.

The novelty of three colored men speaking in the Convention in succession was rather a spectacle to the delegates as remarkable as it was unprecedented. Their speeches were well received.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Vic. Accepts.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Victoria Woodhull, in a letter some three columns in length, accepts the nomination of the Apollo Hall Convention for the Presidency.

Gov. Hoffman and the Furniture Manufacturers.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Gov. Hoffman, in reply to a communication from the furniture employers, says that he has no control over the New York police, but it is his duty to do all in his power to preserve the public peace and to see that the laws are fully and firmly enforced and that capital and labor have an equal interest in the discharge of that duty.

The Chairman of the Furniture Manufacturers, Mr. Haines, protested to the Governor against the way in which the eight hour question is precipitated on them by the League, to the injury alike of capital and labor, employee and employer, and it becomes us, he says, as law abiding citizens to submit to the Governor whether a secret organization with no known responsibility does not, in charging the movements, as recently, transgress the law, and whether they do not in carrying out what they call a philanthropic movement, and in their method of carrying it out, conspire against the peace, good order and law of the State.

General Notes.

The car drivers have apparently given up their meditated strike.

The carpenters at Prospect park threaten to strike for eight hours, and the Brooklyn barbers for twelve hours with a holiday on Sunday.

Ex-Governor Pierpont, of West Virginia, Seceder from the Office-Holders Crowd, and Declares Unconditionally for Greeley.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Governor Pierpont, of West Virginia, seceded from the delegation from that State to the Convention, and in his speech to the delegates declaring his preference for Greeley, said that he had hoped, when selected without solicitation to come as a delegate to this Convention, that there might be still an opportunity to save the party by the nomination of an acceptable Presidential candidate, one who would obey the laws and respect the popular will, but it is now evident that it was hoping against hope, that this is not a meeting for deliberation as to the interests of the Republican party or of the country, but a meeting to obey the exacting demands of arrogant power. Neither the admonitions of Cincinnati nor of Sumner are heeded, and it is resolved to betray the organization to gratify mere personal government. I therefore withdraw from the delegation, and give you this timely notice to fill my place. I shall then be free to give my earnest support to Horace Greeley.

Congressional Convention in North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 5.—The Conservative Democrats of the Third Congressional District met in Convention here to-day: Judge O. P. Mears presided and made a speech favoring the combination of all the conservative elements of the country to overthrow Grant. Alfred M. Waddell, the present incumbent, was renominated by acclamation for Congress. There was no formal endorsement of the Cincinnati ticket, but the delegates were almost unanimously in favor of its endorsement at Baltimore.

Reported Republican Victory in Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—The Oregon election returns are incomplete but indicate that the Republicans have carried the State by a sufficient majority for the Legislature to elect a Republican Senator.

The New Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., June 5.—The New Hampshire Legislature organized to-day by electing Chas. H. Campbell, President of the Senate, and A. Fowler, (Rep.) Speaker of the House.

Governor Straw will be inaugurated to-morrow.

Horace White on William Lloyd Garrison's Letter to Senator Sumner.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Horace White of the Chicago *Tribune* publishes in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of this morning a review of Wm. Lloyd Garrison's letter to Sumner, in which he says Garrison has written a letter intended to break the force of Sumner's speech. That it was intended for this purpose is shown by the fact that it was immediately given the press by the writer. The impartial reader will search Garrison's letter in vain to find any attempt to dissipate one of the facts as cited by Sumner to the whole indictment. Therefore, he enters

A Plea of Guilty

and seeks to escape under a demurer. He says in effect, "We admit all you have alleged, but what of it?" "To take no notice of such things," says Garrison, "will assuredly serve the purposes of the worst foes. The cause of impartial freedom has

The Most to Fear."

Here, if anywhere, the reader must find the moral—the proper excuse, which is to sustain Garrison's objections to Sumner's arguments. In Garrison's view the election of Greeley and Brown will assuredly serve the purposes of the worst foe, and the cause of impartial freedom has the most to fear.

A Contrast.

Mr. White draws a contrast between Garrison's anti-slavery labors and those of Greeley and Brown for the past eighteen years, and says that with the latter there has been neither variableness nor a shadow of turning; that they battle where Garrison laid it down. A few years since Garrison declared the mission of the anti-slavery society accomplished, and that it should have the endorsement of the Cincinnati platform by the former opponents of impartial freedom so changed it for the worse that the anti-slavery society ought to reorganize the dust of its old banners, and sound the alarm anew.

To my mind the most hopeful sign of the present day is the disappearance of all organized opposition to impartial suffrage. Such opposition can only be made effectively when some political party is brought out to declare and avow. Secret opposition will be impotent unless aroused to activity by some such spirit as that which pervades Garrison's letter. This spirit, so unlike that which characterized his controversy with Wendell Phillips over honorable union and slavery and the Society tends wittingly or unwillingly to keep in compact force and steady discipline under their old traditions three millions of Democratic votes, a minority indeed, but a minority which any accident may turn into a majority. This does not seem to me to be

The Faith Leading to the Permanent Triumph

of the cause of impartial freedom, which ought to be as high above the reach of political strife and as serenely composed and unquestioned as its bronze representative on the summit of the Capitol is high above the tumults which rage beneath it.

Forney Cries Halt for the Fourth Time

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—A double-leaded editorial in Forney's *Press* this morning on the situation in Pennsylvania is exciting great attention. Colonel Forney, in explaning his position, in effect says that the present State nominations must inevitably loose the State to the party in October, and asks whether in that event Grant would be able to succeed in November. The sentiment received from the interior counties during the past few days is strongly adverse to the support of the Hartranft ticket. Colonel Forney adds that the local difficulties have been caused by the personal rule which has oppressed the party, and is now seeking to pack delegates to the National Convention by complimenting a candidate for Vice President whose only merit is that he is a son of the head of a despotism—Senator Cameron. The people expected the State Convention to declare for Schuyler Colfax or Henry Wilson for that office. It was muzzled by order.

The Greeley and Brown Ratification Meeting in New York.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The mass meeting to ratify the Cincinnati nominations was held to-night at Cooper Institute and was an immense affair. The hall was filled and outside meetings were organized and addressed from stands erected in the square.

General John Cochrane was nominated as Chairman of the inside meeting.

On the platform were Col. J. B. Fellows, J. H. Rydars, ex-Recorder; James M. Smith and others.

The following resolutions were read by Mr. Smith and unanimously adopted.

We the citizens of New York in mass meeting assembled, without distinction of party, do hereby declare and resolve.

First, That we affirm the wise, patriotic and statemanslike platform of principles adopted by the late Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati.

2nd. That we welcome the hearty acceptance of this platform by the late Democratic State Convention at Rochester.

3rd, That we recognize in our distinguished fellow citizen and friend Horace Greeley, the true representative of the principles that must triumph in the genuine reunion to be secured not by bayonets but by big mutual regard and the mutual guaranty of reciprocal rights and benefits; an honest man, the constitutional foe to thieves, who must be driven from national as well as municipal authority. As the first step to real civil service reform, we pledge ourselves to support a life-long laborer and the associate of the laborers, with whom the rights of the workingmen will be sure of all needful regard; a public man whose commanding ability the nation has long recognized, and a man whose name we welcome as the watchword of victory.

4th. That we recognize in Gov. B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, a chivalric statesman, whose public life shows him a fit associate for Horace Greeley in the task of extending power to the people and peace to the nation, and purity to the government.

5th. That we hail the general approval of the Cincinnati platform and ticket, and particularly the enthusiastic support of both throughout the south, as promising to lift our politics out of the dangerous ruts of sectionalism, wherein they have too long run, and to bury out of sight the hates and controversies of the war.

6th. That we welcome the co-operation of all parties in the work reunion and reform to which the Cincinnati ticket is dedicated, and to which we pledge by an overwhelming majority the vote of this city and the Empire State.

Letters in sympathy with the meeting were read from Senator Fenton, Hon. Cassius M. Clay, Senator Trumbull and others, and a telegram from a Greeley meeting in Pittsburgh, Pa, after which the assembly adjourned.

THE TREATY.

GRANT THE CHAMPION TINKERER.

Unless England Accepts the Last Piece of Administration Patchwork Arbitration Must go by the Board—Rumor From Washington that England Refuses to Ratify the Additional Article, and Demands Further Concessions—The White House Sphynx Rises to Explain "My Policy"—Personal and General European Notes.

THE TREATY.

England Wants Time to Consider.

NEW YORK, June 2.—A Washington special in relation to the Treaty says: It is understood that a request for time for more careful consideration of the supplemental article has been made by the British government, This request, if it means anything, must mean the postponement of the Geneva Tribunal which should meet on the 15th.

Proceedings in the British Cabinet on Saturday.

LONDON, June 2.—The London *Observer* states that the Cabinet yesterday had under consideration the Treaty of Washington and the last communication from the American Government concerning the supplemental article. No conclusion, says the *Observer*, has been reached which is likely to reconcile the differences of the two governments with regard to the article. The final decision of the American government is expected here within twenty-four hours.

Grant's Miserable Attempt to Patch Up the Muddle.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The government is in receipt of frequent telegrams from London, but up to a late hour tonight nothing had come to hand showing definite action on the part of the British government concerning the proposed additional article to the Treaty of Washington. It is known that the ministry desire a modification but of such a character as to be inadmissable by our government, and of this they have been informed according to official utterances. It remains open for England to accept the article as modified, as this is the extent to which the President and his advisors are willing to go. The President has as he remarked to enquirers, "surrendered his personal views to what he considered a proper concession in order to save the Treaty in behalf of the financial and commercial interests of the United States, and to maintain peace between the two countries." "There was a point," he said, "beyond which further concession would be a sacrifice of national honor, and as we had reached that stage, it remained for England to decide whether or not the Treaty should be abandoned. Last Friday there was hope of British acquiesence. If such had been the case a treaty would have been immediately negotiated between Secretary Fish and Minister Thornton, ratified by the Senate the same day, forwarded to London for further official action and thence dispatched to Geneva in time for the meeting of the Tribunal of Arbitrators on the 15th, but it is now too late to accomplish the object by that time as the Treaty could be transmitted only by mail. The agent of each party is required to deliver in duplicate to each of the arbitrators and the agent of the other party, the written or printed argument showing the points and referring to the evidence upon which his government relies, and this will be done by our agent, irrespective of the unsettled question between the two Governments. It remains to be seen whether there will be any interruption of the proceedings before the tribunal by the British ministry. The arbitrators have power to adjourn on the 15th to such day as they may think proper, in order to accommodate themselves to the circumstances of the business before them, or to await further action of the two governments, should there be a prospect of reconciling the present differences. It is the opinion of eminent gentlemen that a new treaty is not absolutely necessary to adjust the difficulties as this may be done by the two nations by instructions to their respective agents and counsel. While there is no present prospect of coming to a satisfactory understanding on the proposed new articles, it cannot be said that it has failed as negotiations are still pending.

FRANCE.

An Immense Cotton Factory Totally Destroyed by Fire—Over One Thousand Operatives Thrown out of Employment—An Editorial Duel.

PARIS, June 2.—The Lucas cotton mills, one of the largest establishments of the kind in the vicinity of Rouen, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is estimated at a million of francs. Over one thousand operatives were thrown out of employment.

M. Paul De Cassaignac fought a duel yesterday with M. Locroy, editor of the *Rappel*. The latter was slightly wounded.

The preliminary examinations, seven in number, of Marshal Bazaine have been completed under the direction of Genera Lariviere.

SPAIN.

Serrano Explains—Cortes.

MADRID, June 2.—Serrano has arrived in this city. His explanation of his conduct of affairs at the close of the insurrection in Navarre and Biscay, and of his lenient treatment of the rebels is entirely satisfactory to ihe Government.

The Radicals in Cortes have elected Cordova their leader in place of Zorrilla.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, June 1.—Consols, 93⅝; account, 93⅝c; 5-20s '62, 90½; 5-20s '65, 91⅝; 5-20s '67, 93⅝; 10-40s, 89⅝.

FRANKFORT, June 1.—5-20s '62, 96¼.

PARIS, June 1.—Rentes 55 francs 35 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, June 1.—Cotton steady; middling upland 11⅝sa11⅜s. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 10s 7d; red western wheat 11s 10d. Corn 28s a28s 3d. Flour 27s6da28s.

ANTWERP, June 1.—Petroleum 44s.

The bakers met last evening and passed a resolution to work only twelve hours henceforward, and to accept no wages ower than fifteen dollars per week.

The sash and blind makers of Brooklyn last evening resolved to demand eight hours to-morrow.

STRUGGLING CUBA.

Conspiracy Among the Volunteers to Burn the Spanish Bank in Havana—The "Edgar Stuart" Lands in Safety a Cargo of Arms for the Insurgents—Treachery of Cuban Officials Detected, &c.

KEY WEST, Florida, June 2.—Letters received here from Havana, dated May 31, say the preparations were secretly made by the volunteers to attack and burn the Spanish bank and exchange offices on Thursday evening while the procession of Corpus Christi was passing through the streets. Gen. Ceballos, having received warning, had a battalion of marines, over five hundred regular officers and their servants, and a company of volunteer cavalry composed of Cubans ready to fall on the conspirators should they attempt to carry out their plot. On the morning in question the President of the Spanish bank issued a proclamation defending the institution from the charge of speculating in foreign exchange, and of raising the rate, declaring that the present high price was owing to causes beyond the control of the bank, which really suffered by it. The day passed off without any disturbance.

These letters also report that the steamer Edgar Stuart succeeded in landing a cargo of war material for the interior in safety.

Cespedes was near Mayori.

Several Cuban chiefs had been detected in intrigues with the Spaniards to sell out and deliver their companions into the hands of the troops. Those of the conspirators who were found guilty were condemned to death and hanged on trees heads downwards.

The Conference at Niagara.

The celebrated conference at Niagara Falls between Horace Greeley and certain emissaries of the Confederates, has naturally enough become the subject of comment at the present time.

That our readers may fully understand a matter, the particulars of which have probably escaped the memory of most o them, we reproduce Mr. Greeley's lette to President Lincoln:

NEW YORK, July 7, 1864.

DEAR SIR:—I venture to enclose you a letter and telegraphic dispatch that I received yesterday from our irrepressible friend, Colorado Jewett, at Niagara Falls. I think they deserve attention. Of course I do not indorse Jewett's positive averment that his friends at the Falls have "full powers" from J. D., though I do not doubt that he thinks they have. I let that statement stand as simply evidencing the anxiety of the Confederates everywhere for peace. So much is beyond doubt.

And therefore I venture to remind you that our bleeding, bankrupt, almost dying country also longs for peace—shudders at the prospect of fresh conscriptions, of further wholesale devastations, and of new rivers of human blood; and a wide spread conviction that the government and its prominent supporters are not anxious for peace, and do not improve proffered opportunities to achieve it, is doing great harm now, and is morally certain, unless removed, to do far greater in the approaching elections.

It is not enough that we anxiously desire a true and lasting peace. We ought to demonstrate and establish the truth beyond cavil. The fact that A. H. Stephens was not permitted a year ago to visit and confer with the authorities at Washington has done harm, which the tone of the late National Convention at Baltimare is not calculated to counteract.

I entreat you in your own time and manner, to submit overtures for pacification to the Southern insurgents, which the impartial must pronounce frank and generous.

If only with a view to the momentous election soon to occur in North Carolina, and of the draft to be enforced in the free States, this should be done at once. I would give the safe conduct required by the rebel envoys at Niagara, upon their parol, to avoid observation, and to refrain from all communication with their sympathizers in the loyal States; but you may see reasons for declining it. But whether through them or otherwise, do not, I entreat you, fail to make the southern peoples comprehend that you, and all of us are anxious for peace, and prepared to grant liberal terms. I venture to suggest the following.

PLAN OF ADJUSTMENT:

1. The Union is restored, and declared perpetual.

2. Slavery is utterly and forever abolished throughout the same.

3. A complete amnesty for all political offences, with a restoration of all the inhabitants of each state to all the privileges of citizens of the United States.

4. The Union to pay four hundred million dollars ($400,000,000) in five per cent. United States stock, to the late slave states, loyal and secession alike, to be apportioned *pro rata*, according to their slave population respective, by the census of 1860, in compensation for the losses of their loyal citizens by the abolition of slavery Each state to be entitled to its quota upon the ratification by its legislature of this adjustment. The bonds to be at the absolute disposal of the legislature aforesaid.

"5. The slave States to be entitled henceforth to representation in the House on the basis of their total, instead of their federal population, the whole now being free.

"6. A national convention, to be assembled as soon as may be, to ratify this adjustment, and make such changes in the Constitution as may be deemed advisable.

"Mr. President, I fear you do not realize how intently the people desire any peace consistent with the national integrity and honor, and how joyously they would hail its achievement, and bless its authors. With United States stock worth but forty cents in gold per dollar, and draftiag about to commence on the third million of Union soldiers, can this be wondered at?

"I do not not say that a just peace is now attainable, though I believe it to be so. But I do say that a frank offer by you to the insurgents of terms which the impartial say ought to be accepted, will, at the worst, prove an immense and sorely needed advantage to the national cause. It may save us from a northern insurrection.

"Yours truly,
HORACE GREELEY.

"HON. A. LINCOLN, President, Washington, D. C.

"P. S.—Even though it should be deemed unadvisable to make an offer of terms to the rebels, I insist that in any possible case it is desirable that any offer they may be disposed to make should be received, and either accepted or rejected. I beg you to invite those now at Niagara to exhibit their credentials and submit their ultimatum. H. G."

The following embodies the action taken by the President on Mr- Greeley's letter:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864.

To Whom It May Concern:—Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive government of the United States, and will be met with liberal terms, on substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have a safe conduct both ways.

[Signed] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Brilliant Diplomacy.

The Administration organ tells us that the indirect claims "are settled—not abandoned"—by the supplementary treaty; "they are recognized as met and satisfied by the formal assent on the part of Great Britain to a principle believed to be of great and permanent value to this country."

The 'principle" here referred to as having been extorted from Great Britain, is one which Great Britain not only never denied, but stoutly maintained through all the controversy. Instead of having just now gained the recognition of this "principle," we always had it. It fact no one ever questioned it, except ourselves, in this very dispute. That principle is that a neutral government cannot be held responsible for indirect or consequential damages to a belligerent through the neutral's neglect of duty. In making our claims for consequential damages, we asserted the reverse of this principle, and, in resisting the claim, Great Britain asserted the principle itself; so that, in theory and fact, we yielded our absurd claim and got nothing but what we already had before. This is the sum and substance of President Grant's brilliant venture in diplomacy.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Rough Skin

Made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap*, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SAMARITAN'S

ROOT AND HERB JUICES.

SAMARITAN'S

ROOT AND HERB JUICES.

The Great Remedy for

SCROFULA AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

This medicine has been used extensively, and favorably known for the last three years, has real merit, as those who have used it can testify. Those suffering from scrofula or other diseases of the blood, should certainly give it a trial.

Sole agent for Pittsburgh,

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist,

84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

Sold at Manufacturer's Prices. jel

CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co. of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Rushton's (E. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. noles&w

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of "PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 20 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.

DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS.

Prepared by GARANCIERRE & DUPONT, No. 214 Rue Lombard, Paris, and highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty of France.

Are the very best remedy in all cases of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness; Nightly, Daily or *Prematture* Emissions; Sexual Weakness or *Impotency*; Weakness arising from Secret Habits and Sexual Excesses; *Relaxation* of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; "Lime" or "Brick Dust" deposits in the Urine; "Milky Discharges," &c., and all the ghastly train of Symptoms, arising from Overuse or Excesses.

They *cure* when all other remedies fail.

Price $1 per Box.

Sent by mail, *securely sealed from all observation*, by enclosing price to the Sole General Agent for America, JOB MOSES, 18 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK. Pamphet of Advice is in each box, or will be sent Free to any address.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are unfailing in the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousand have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. *A single dose relieves in* TEN MINUTES. Ask for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail for 50 cents. Address JOB MOSES,
18 Cortlandt Street, New York.

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Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivalled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, as many reputable residents. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venereal diseases, and the resultent effects of ineffic ient or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, in indulgences, excesses &c., etc., in part or all or single. Patients see the doctor in person privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office central, yet retired—No. 220 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m; Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps.

MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD,

Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cents, Full symptoms Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, securely sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Addre s DR. WHITTIER, 220 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar4:lyd&w

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Longer in the practice of Spinal and Chronic diseases than any physician in the city so advertising.

All forms of venereal diseases cured in the most thorough and satisfactory manner. Spermatorrhœa or nervous debility, producing blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, noises in the head, indigestion, despondency, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing consumption and insanity, are permanently cured.

Long standing constitutional diseases skillfully treated, and the effects of mercury completely eradicated.

The Doctor gives particular attention to female complaints, Sterility, Amenorrhœa, Menorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, and all irregularities giving annoyance and trouble. A medical pamphlet is published in plain language on venereal diseases sent by mail for two stamps. Correspondence strictly confidential. Hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m, Sundays, excepted. Pittsburgh Medical Institute, 276 Penn street.

WHISKERS! One package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and fast on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days, or money refunded; 25 cents a package, postpaid, or 3 for 50 cents.
ap13:3tW EDGAR JONES, Ashland, Mass

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AT

CITY HALL,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

JULY 4, 1872.

$30,000 Worth of Property

TO BE GIVEN AWAY.

300 BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS

AT

OAKDALE STATION,

Tickets, - - $1.00.

At conclusion of the Concert, the Manager will distribute 300 Building Lots to the Ticket Holders, in the usual manner, but Honestly and Impartially

These Lots belong to Mr. S. Gilliland, of Pittsburgh, Pa., whose title to the same is indisputable, and being situated convenient to the city, will make excellent and pleasant homes for the working man and mechanic. These Lots are increasing in value daily. A rich six-foot vein of Bituminous Coal underlies this property. A coal bank is open and in good working order. This bank, which gives full access to the coal underneath, will be given away with the Lot on which it is situated. The coal, valued at 1½ cents per bushel, is worth $10,000. A neat frame Cottage House is situated on this property, and with the outbuildings, will be given away with the lot on which it is built. Oakdale is a well known, thriving and prosperous town, and at present contains an Academy, Female College, Malt House, Post Office, Express Office and a large number of handsome dwelling houses, and taken altogether, is a desirable place for industrious working men to settle.

CLUB PREMIUMS.—To the getter up of a club of thirty, a handsome Silver Watch will be given. To the getter up of a club of twenty, Five Tickets will be given. To the getter up of a club of ten, Two Tickets will be given. To the getter up of a club of six, One Ticket will be given.

The following named gentlemen, well known and prominent citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities, have permitted us to refer to them; they will vouch for the honesty and integrity of the enterprise: Hon. James Blackmore, Mayor of Pittsburgh, and President of the Mechanics, Savings Bank; Benjamin Singerly, State Printer; R. Munson Purcell, Editor and Publisher of the Weekly Mirror, Allegheny City, Pa.; Colonel Samuel Kilgore, County Treasurer. As to the title to said property, refer to H. S. Floyd, Attorney at Law, 99 Grant Street, Pittsburgh, or J. W. TAYLOR, (Cashier City Bank, 112 Fourth Avenue,) Treasurer.

GEORGE H. SHANAFELT,
General Manager.

To whom all communications must be addressed, General Office, 72 Third Avenue, Pittsburgh. Persons remitting money must send by Registered Letter or P. O. Order. M&Ftly 4d&w

$300,000!

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Grand Single Number Scheme!

50,000 NUMBERS.

Class F. to be Drawn June 29, 1872.

5,880 Prizes, Amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of	$50,000	500 prizes of	$ 100
1 prize of	12,450	9 prizes of	1,000
1 prize of	10,000	9 prizes of	500
1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	300
4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	250
4 prizes of	2,500	25 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	1,000	25 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	500	180 prizes of	100
40 prizes of	340	5,000 prizes of	10

Tickets $10. Half Tickets $5. Quarters $2 50.

Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy sent to purchasers of tickets.

We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1872.

Remit at our risk by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS, REGISTERED LETTER DRAFT or EXPRESS. Send for circular. Address.

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Supercedes Weights and Boxes.

Is a perfectly even Balance at all points. Is neat, simple, durable and cheap. Can be placed in any window at any time. Is noiseless and obeys the slightest touch. Is easily applied and will not get out of order.

In ordering state the exact LENGTH and WEIGHT of the sash for which the BALANCES are wanted.

Anderson Balance Man'fg Co.,
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Sample and Sales Rooms No. 70 Smithfield street.

The Gem Linen Marker,

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Linens, Books, Circulars, &c., with Indelible or Printer's Ink. Complete in box with Ink and Directions: Name, $1 25; Name and Address 1 50. Agents wanted. Send for circulars to

W. A. BUNTING'S Stencil and Engraving Rooms, 4 Liberty st., Pittsburgh Pa.

Our Indelible Ink guaranteed superior to any in use.

Font of Old English or Scrip Type for $2 50

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, the undersigned, Trustee for the heirs of Thos. Stewart, late of Findlay Township, said county, deceased, will offer the real estate of which decedent died seized, situate on the waters of Potato Garden Run, in said township of Findlay, containing 104 Acres, at Public Sale, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of JUNE, next. The farm is well watered, has various kinds of fruit, a large Two-Story BRICK HOUSE, a large Frame Barn and double Frame stable, and other necessary out-buildings. The soil is of excellent quality, with plenty of timber and coal. It is situated two miles south of Clinton and six or seven miles north of the Pan Handle Railroad. Sale will commence at 1 o'clock P. M. Possession given on the first day of September, 1872. Terms made known on the day of sale.

jun1:3tw JESSE SCOTT, Trustee.

BROOKE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.—I desire to sell my farm, situated in Brooke county, West Va., on the Washington and Wellsburgh pike two miles from Wellsburgh, the county seat, and containing 170 acres, all underlaid with coal. The improvements are a Brick Dwelling House 46x28, with back building 34x18, and cellar under all. A fine yard is attached, planted with evergreens, shrubbery, &c. Water near the house: a frame barn 64x34, and sheep house the same. Also a large stable and other necessary buildings.

The farm is all under good fence and has water in every field. The Pittsburgh, Wheeling & Kentucky Railroad—now being made—runs through Wellsburgh. It is a first class farm, and in a very desirable location. Terms Reasonable. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

my-25-5tw THOMAS P. GRIMES.

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. REEVES,
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Are published on every package, therefore it is not a secret preparation, consequently

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT.

It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint and all Diseases of the Blood.

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Will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

THE UNDERSIGNED PHYSICIANS

Have used Rosadalis in their practice for the past three years, and freely endorse it as a reliable Alterative and Blood Purifier.

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Our space will not allow of any extended remarks in relation to the virtues of Rosadalis. To the medical profession we guarantee a fluid extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of diseased Blood; and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.

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One Grand Capital Prize of

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One Prize $5,000 in Silver

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Five Prizes of $500, each in GREENBACKS
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Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses, with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $1,500 each. Two Horses and Buggies, with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $600 each. Two Fine-toned Rosewood Pianos, worth $500 each. Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each. 1,500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, worth from $20 to $200 each. Ladies' Gold Leontine Chains, Gents' Gold Vest Chains, Solid and Double-Plated silver Table and Teaspoons, Photograph Albums, Jewelry, &c., &c., &c.

Whole number of Gifts, 10,000. Tickets limited to 30,000.

Agents Wanted to Sell Tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $2; Six Tickets, $10; Twelve Tickets, $20; Twenty-five Tickets, $40.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

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CHEAPER IN PRICE, more favorable terms given, and more convenient to market than can be found elsewhere.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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234 PENN STREET.

From among thousands of buildings upon which we have erected Lightning Rods in these cities, we name a few, as follows, and respectfully refer to them as showing our manner of doing work. We have manufactured Lightning Rods for a great many years, and always give satisfaction to our customers. We suggest to persons needing work that it is better to have it well done by an established firm than by traveling men, who are "here to-day and there to-morrow."

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ECONOMIST CHURCH, Economy.
BIDWELL'S POWDER MAGAZINE.
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R. C. CHURCH, Glenwood.
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It has been endorsed by over five hundred Professors in Colleges, and other scientific men, as the best rod ever invented, and possessing all the elements necessary to protect buildings from lightning.

GET THE BEST.

We are informed that certain persons have represented that the Rods we manufacture are not Pure Copper, but alloyed with cheaper metal. We desire to inform the public that this statement is without any foundation in fact, as the following will show:

PITTSBURGH, May 22, 1872.

Messrs. Lockhart & Co.:

GENTLEMEN—The material of which your Electric Conductors are made is furnished from our works, and is PURE COPPER. Very truly,
C. G. HUSSEY & CO.

This story is only a sample of many which some unscrupulous persons are circulating against our Rods, to enable them to put up inferior inventions. We have been engaged in business here too long for such stories to injure our trade to any great extent, but persons not acquainted with us are liable to be misled thereby.

Persons desiring Lightning Rods will do well to call at our office, or send word, and we will call and consult with owners in regard to work.

LOCKHART & CO.

234 PENN STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

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THE DEMOCRACY.

Special to THE POST.]

READING, PA., May 30.

Called to Order.

The Convention assembled at Mishler's Academy of Music this morning, and was called to order at eleven o'clock by Hon. W. A. Wallace, Chairman of the State Committee. The following list of delegates was then read:

Senatorial Delegates.

PHILADELPHIA.

1. Wm. M'Mullen, 3. Tim'y A. Sloan,
2. F. L. Moore, 4. J. R. Chadwick.
5. Chester and Delaware—Jno. Miller.
6. Montgomery—Henry M. Stewart.
7. Bucks and Northampton—Wm. H. Hutter.
8. Berks—Daniel K. Ermentrout.
9. Lancaster—W. A. Morton.
10. Schuylkill—Wm. M. Randall.
11. Lehigh and Carbon—Robert A. Packer.
12. Dauphin and Lebanon—Wm. B. Kruder.
13. Luzerne, Monroe and Pike—A. B. Brundage.
14. Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming—E. M. Crane.
15. Columbia, Montour, Lycoming and Sullivan—Chas. D. Emery.
16. Cameron, McKean, Potter and Tioga—T. M. Knox.
17. Snyder, Perry, Northumberland and Union—J. R. Dunbar.
18. Clinton, Cambria, Clearfield and Elk. Philip Collins.
19. Cumberland and Franklin,—George W. Skinner.
20. Adams and York.—A. Hiestand Glatz.
21. Bedford, Fulton, Blair and Somerset. Geo. B. Keeper.
22. Centre, Juniata, Mifflin and Huntingdon—John B. Selheimer.
23. Allegheny—John H. Bailey, Joseph S. Lare, Philip H. Stephenson.
24. Indiana and Westmoreland—William Maher.
25. Fayette and Greene—A. Patten.
26. Beaver, Butler and Washington—Willian B. Dunlap.
27. Clarion, Armstrong, Jefferson and Forest—R. B. Brown.
28. Lawrence, Mercer and Venango—B. Magoffin.
29. Crawford—J. B. Brawley.
30. Erie and Warren—Selden Marvin.

Representative Delegates.

PHILADELPHIA.

1. Edward Caree.	10. A. H. Ladner
2. Anthony A. Laws.	11. John Ferguson.
3. Asa. F. A. Devitt.	12. General G. M. Zulich.
4. Ed Dougherty.	13. Wm. F. Scheible.
5. Dr. Geo. W. Young.	14. John Fullerton.
6. Austin C. Maury.	15. John McCleary.
7. John Hamilton, Jr.	16. C. W. Carrigan.
8. James O'Hara.	17. Thomas B. Worrell.
9. Charles Thomas.	18. Henry Donohue.

Adams—Wm. A. Duncan.

Allegheny—F. M. Hutchinson, Edward J. Roberts, William D. Moore, Jesse Sill, Christian Feld.

1st Dist. Pittsburgh—Daniel O. Barr.

2nd Dist. Pittsburgh—Robert Liddell.

Armstrong—J. W. Rohrer.

Beaver, Butler and Washington—Jno. Graebing, Samuel Marshall, Geo. W. Miller, Wm. Swann.

Bedford and Fulton—William E. Hartley.

Berks—Chas. A. Kline, Wm. B. Greisenmeir. E. Penn Smith.

Blair—Wm. A. McGonigle.

Bradford—Col. J. F. Means, Towanda, Jno. S. Madden, Winsham.

Bucks—George Ross, Chas. Willetts.

Cambria—William Linton.

Cameron, Elk and Jefferson—C. V. Gillis.

Carbon and Monroe—Jas. Sweeney.

Centre—C. D. Kellar.

Chester—Robt. E. Monaghan, Dr. Leech.

Clarion and Forest—W. M. Mason.

Clearfield—Hon. Wm. Bigler.

Clinton, Lycoming and Sullivan—Geo. D. Deise; H. H. Cummin.

Columbia—Jno. G. Freese.

Crawford—L. F. M'Laughlin, F. B. Guthrie.

Cumberland—Chas. E. M'Laughlin.

Dauphin and Perry—H. C. Raymond.

K. Bowman, J. A. Jinneweaver.

Delaware——, ——.

Erie—Wm. A. Galbraith, David Olin.

Fayette—Wm. H. Playford.

Franklin—Aug. Duncan.

Green—R. A. M'Connell.

Huntingdon—Jno. S. Miller.

Indiana—H. Sloan.

Juniata and Mifflin—John B. Fisher.

Lancaster—C. J. Rhodes, Jno. F. McGonigle, Jas. Duffy.

Lawrence—D. S. Morris.

Lebanon—Jno. W. Harbeson.

Lehigh—H. K. Hartzell, J. F. Richard.

Luzerne—Chas. L. Lamberton, E. P. Kissner, Jno. Nealon, Dr. Kressler.

Mercer—Hon. Samuel Griffith.

Montgomery—Chas. J. Earnest, Jno. Frick.

Northampton—Jeremiah S. Hess, Col. Glatz.

Northumberland and Montour—Robert Montgomery, Thos. Chalfant.

Pike and Wayne—Henry S. Mott.

Potter and McKean—F. W. Knox.

Schuylkill—Edward S. Marr, Wm. Moran, Chas. H. Rahn.

Snyder and Union—J. W. Knight,

Somerset—A. H. Coffroth.

Susquehanna and Wyoming—E. B. Headley, Nelson Lee.

Tioga—Walter Sherwood.

Venango—Geo. R. Snowden.

Warren—Capt. R. Taggart of Tidioute.

Westmoreland—C. F. Warden, Bales McCauley.

York—P. L. Wicks, Dr. Bailey.

Mr. Wallace then spoke as follows:

Mr. Wallace's Address.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:—I invoke in your deliberations the spirit of harmony, mutual deference and concession. Honest difference of opinion will exist in the performance of your duties. In a true spirit you will command success and hurl from power the corrupt rings that disgrace the State administration, and defeat the Radical ring nominations. The symbol of authority, during the last five years, has come to me, I might say, without solicitation from the Democracy of Pennsylvania. It now becomes my duty to return to you my thanks for your aid and co operation. I tender to you my sincere thanks for your attention. We are now ready for the nomination of

Temporary Chairman.

R. B. Brown, Ex-Governor Bigler and W. M. Randall were nominated for temporary Chairmen. The two latter declining, when the first named was elected by acclamation. Upon being conducted to the chair he made a short speech.

The Rules.

The House of Representatives were adopted to govern the Convention.

A resolution to the effect that all resolutions be referred to the Committee without debate or reading caused considerable discussion, which ended in the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That a committee of thirty-three members be made of the delegates from each Senatorial district to report permanent officers to the Convention, that a similar committee similarly constructed be appointed to draft resolutions, and that all resolutions offered in this Convention upon the subject of the national platform, or in reference to the nomination of President and Vice President, be referred to the Committee on Resolutions at the clerk's desk without debate.

Gen. Coffroth offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of thirty-three members be made by the delegates from each Senatorial District to nominate and report fourteen delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention.

This was opposed by Mr. Brundage, of Luzerne, and Mr. Moore, of Allegheny, and the resolution was postponed until after the permanent organization.

Appointment of Committees.

The following committees were then appointed, being composed of one from each Senatorial District.

Committee of Organization—First district, Wm. McMullen; 2d, C. B. Mourey; 3d, Jno. Fullerton; 4th, W. F. Schuber; 5th, A. Bunting; 6th, Jno. Y. Fritz; 7th, Chas. Miller; 8th, Charles A. Glum; 9th, W. A. Morton; 10th Frank Rahm, 11th, James Seeley; 12th, H. C. Wayman, 13th, J. L. Coolbaugh, J. F. Cressler; 14th, T. J. Hare; 15th, J. G. Frieze; 16th, A. H. Boynton; 17th, J. Woods Brown; 18th, Phillip Collins; 19th, Aug. Duncan; 20th, W. D. Bailey; 21st, Geo. B. Keeper; 22d, Jno. S. Miller; 23d Jos. S. Lare, Jesse Sell, Robt. Liddell; 24th, B. McCauley; 25th, C. F. Warden; 26th, Dr. A. Patton; 27th, J. W. Rohrer; 28th, D. S. Morris; 29th, L. F. McLaughlin, 30th, W. W. Lyle.

Committee on Resolutions—First District, Ed. Carrell; 2nd, John Hamilton; 3d, T. A. Sloan; 4th, E. R. Worrell; 5th, R. E. Monaghan; 6th, Charles Earnest; 7th, George Ross; 8th, W. H. Greesemer; 9th, J. T. M. Gough; 10th, W. A. Marr; 11th, H. K. Hartzell; 12th, J. W. Harbeson; 13th, B. R. Brundage, C. L. Lamberton; 14th, E. B. Hawley; 15th, Thomas Chalfant; 16th, J. C. Backus; 17th, Wm. Bigler; 18th, C. E. McLaughlin; 19th, W. A. Duncan; 20th, Wm. Hartley; 21st, C. D. Keller; 22nd, Boles McCauley; 23d, John H. Bailey, W. D. Moore, E. J. Roberts; no name for the 24th; 25th, A. E. Wilson; 26th, Wm. Levan; 27th, Wm. Abrams; 28th, Samuel Griffith; 29th, F. B. Guthrie; 30th, R. Taggert.

Preparing for the Afternoon.

A resolution was offered that when the Convention adjourns it adjourns to meet at three o'clock this afternoon, and that it then proceed to the nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court, Governor, Congressmen-at-large, Auditor General, Electors-at-large, and Delegates-at-large to the Democratic National Convention.

Mr. Coffroth, of Somerset, moved that the number of delegates to the Baltimore Convention be eight with two provisional delegates, which was agreed to.

Contested Seats.

A committee consisting of T. A. Sloan, D. O. Barr, G. W. Skinner, T. Chalfant, and G. Seach were appointed a committee on contested seats.

The Convention then adjourned till 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 3 o'clock. The hall was packed almost to suffocation.

The temporray chairman called the Convention to order.

D. O. Barr, Chairman of the Committee on Contested Seats, reported that the committee had decided in favor of admitting Hannibal Sloan, from Indiana county, and John Miller, from the Chester and Delaware district.

The report was adopted

Permanent Organization.

Alderman McMullen, of Philadelphia, submitted the report of the Committee on permanent organization as follows:

President—Hon. Heister Clymer.

Vice Presidents—Edward Dougherty, John Campbell, A. H. Lodner, John W. Chadmack, Dr. Stewart Leech, Charles Earnest, Col. C. Glatz, E. Perrie Smith, James Duffy, John Mahon, Robert O. Packer, Wm. B. Creder, Henry S. Mott, Wm. M. Pratt, H. H. Cumming, Walter Sherwood, Wm. C. Smith, Wm. Linton, G. W. Skinner, E. L. Wikes, Wm. A. McGonnegle, Dr. J. P. Fisher, Phillip H. Stevenson, Christ. H. Feld, John H. Bailey, Wm. Maher, A. C. Wilson, Wm. B. Dunlap, James Musgrove, B. Magoffin, J. B. Brawley, David Oliver.

Secretaries—John C. Barr, H. H. Cameron, Herman Kretz, W. H. Grier, John O'Connor, G. W. Waddell, Wm. P. Furey, C. W. Carrigan, and J. W. Bowman.

Capt. D. W. Walter, H. M. Stewart, J. Ross Snowden and E. J. Roberts were appointed to conduct the Permanent President to the chair.

After a brief absence the committee returned accompanied by Mr. Clymer, who made

A Brief but Vigorous Speech.

urging upon the members the necessity of making good nominations, and counseling harmony and mutual concessions, and in which he said:

We are about to appeal to the whole people of the whole State and to the whole country. I will not say how you are to appeal to them. It will not be my pleasure for one moment to indicate to this Convention what they shall do. I can only ask that your Convention shall be conducted in the interest of right, and it will and must bring abundant fruits. I have nothing to say to you with reference to men; nothing with reference to him who should fill the high position of Governor. It is my pleasure to know every gentleman in connection with that office and to know him personally on whom your choice will fall, that he will be immeasurably the peer of this opponent. You are about to begin your deliberations. You will allow me most reverently to humbly ask the divine blessing of Him without whom and without His guidance the labors of man are in vain.

I have but one more word to add: That you will pardon any error I may make and believe it to be an error of the head and not of the heart. I am done, gentlemen, and am ready to receive any motions that the Convention may have to offer.

The Chair announced that the roll would now be called for the purpose of making any corrections, which might be necessary.

The Constitutional Convention.

Mr. Bromley offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of thirty-three to nominate fourteen delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention and to the National Democratic Convention.

A division of the resolution was demanded, and the first part was adopted.

The second part was postponed indefinitely, after a warm discussion.

Nominations for Governor.

Mr. Randall, of Schuylkill, then moved that the Convention proceed to nominate candidates for Governor. Adopted.

Mr. C. Feld, of Allegheny, nominated Gen. George W. Cass, of Allegheny.

Mr. Platt nominated Charles R. Buckalew, of Columbia.

The following additional nominations were made in the order named: D. M. Fox, Philadelphia; John S. Morton, Philadelphia; Col. Noyes, Clinton county; W. P. Schell, Bedford county; H. B. Wright, Luzerne county, M. C. Trout, Mercer county; Capt. Wm. McClelland, Lawrence county; Gen. A. B. McCalmont, Venango county; E. L. Acker, Montgomery county; John R. Reading, Philadelphia; Heister Clymer, Berks.

Mr. Clymer immediately withdrew his name, and the names of Reading and Acker were also withdrawn.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot, voting *viva voce*.

The First Ballot

resulted as follows:

Cass, 47; Buckalew, 23; Flax, 12; Morton, 6; Wright, 8; McClelland, 13; McCalmont, 10; Trout, 2; Schell, 6.

The President announced that 133 votes had been cast, and that as 67 were necessary to elect, there was no choice.

A Second Ballot

was ordered with the following result:

Cass, 54; Buckalew, 24; Wright, 10; McClelland, 14; McCalmont, 11; Trout, 1; Noyes, 16; Schell, 3.

A Third Ballot

was ordered, the result being announced as follows:

Cass, 58; Buckalew, 32; Wright, 7; McClelland, 10; McCalmont, 9; Trout, 1; Noyes, 14; Schell, 2.

Fourth Ballot.

Neither of the candidates having received the necessary number of votes, a fourth ballot was ordered and resulted as follows:

Cass, 56; Buckalew, 35; Wright, 7; McClelland, 14; McCalmont, 5; Trout, 2; Noyes, 14.

A Fifth Ballot

was ordered and the delegates and spectators watched its progress with great interest. The vote stood as follows:

Cass, 55, Buckalew, 39; Wright, 7; McClelland, 8; McCalmont, 9; Noyes, 15.

A Sixth Ballot

was ordered immediately and showed a small gain for Buckalew. The vote was as follows:

Cass, 54; Buckalew, 43; Wright, 7; McClelland, 13; McCalmont, 4; Noyes, 13.

There was still no choice and when the result was announced by the President, there was a movement among some of the delegates, which gave evidence of a combination of the opposition against General Cass.

The Seventh Ballot

was ordered, and as the delegates who had been voting for other candidates voted for Buckalew, it became apparent that the struggle, friendly though it had been, was about terminated. Just before the result was announced, Mr. Carrigan, of Philadelphia, who had voted for Cass, changed his vote to Mr. Buckalew. He was followed by Mr. Snowden of Venango, Abrams of Clarion, Taggert of Warren, and others. As the delgates made their request for permission to change their votes to Buckalew, great excitement prevailed and when the Chair announced that Mr. Buckalew had received seventy-three votes, nine cheers were proposed and given with a will.

Mr. Carrigan moved that the nomination be made unanimous.

The Nomination Made Unanimous.

Mr. Lare, of Allegheny, seconded the motion, and said that while the friends of Gen. Cass had used all honorable means to secure his nomination and failed, he knew that he could pledge the honest and earnest support of the Democracy of Allegheny, and hoped that Mr. Buckalew would receive the hearty support of all sections of the State.

These remarks increased the enthusiasm, and nine more cheers were given.

Constitutional Convention.

A proposition was then made to adjourn until nine o'clock, but the Chair stated that the Committee of thirty-three to nominate delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention should be appointed, and the motion was withdrawn.

The Committee was appointed and consisted of one delegate from each Senatorial district.

Committee to Inform Mr. Buckalew of His Nomination.

A delegate moved that a Committee of five be appointed to wait on Senator Buckalew and give him official notice of his nomination. Adopted, and the chair appointed Messrs. Wm. Randall, Robt. B. Brown, C. J. Rhodes, Joseph S. Lare, and H. H. Cummings.

Chief Justice Thompson Renominated

A delegate moved that the Convention proceed to nominate a candidate for Supreme Judge.

Chief Justice Thompson was named, and on motion he was nominated by acclamation, the result being received with cheers.

Adjournment.

The Convention then adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

General Notes.

The delegates from the Twenty-second district have agreed upon James P. Barr and John H. Bailey as delegates to the Baltimore Convention, with P. H. Stephenson as elector. The delegates from the Twenty-third district have selected John T. Baird as elector and Col. David Campbell and P. H. Winston to the National Convention.

F. M. Hutchinson was substituted by Mr. Winston as one of the Allegheny delegates in the Reading Convention.

Hon. F. W. Hughes was hissed while making a Greeley speech on Wednesday evening.

Gen. W. H. H. Davis is being warmly pressed for the Auditor Generalship.

L.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

READING, PA., May 31, 1872.

Called To Order.

The convention reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning, Hon. Hiester Clymer in the chair.

Several substitutions of delegates were made.

The Committee appointed to introduce the Hon. Chas. R. Buckalew to the Convention, accompanied by that gentleman, were announced.

Mr. Buckalew was greeted with hearty cheers, and proceeded to address the Convention.

Hon. C. R. Buckalew's Speech.

He said that he appeared before the Convention, at the solicitation of the Committee, to thank the members, and, he hoped, the entire State, for the honor conferred upon him by naming him as the Democratic candidate for Governor of this Commonwealth. The nomination was not solicited—it came as the legitimate, healthy outgrowth of public opinion in this State; not because of pre-eminent ability or distinguished character of the candidate, but because his public life of twenty-five years had led him to the belief that he was a man neither to be seduced nor intimated, and in the performance of public duties he will stand as firm as a rock for the people in opposition to corruption and monopoly. He hoped the nomination would be ratified by the whole people, and hoped, although not prompted by selfish motives, that the movement would go forward to triumph.

The people desire that this government shall be pure and honest, fair and equal, in all its acts, and the old motto would be amended to read, "Principles, and Men to Maintain them." There was a failure in State and National affairs, because of the need of men to carry out the grand and fundamental principles, and he urged it as the great work of the mission of reform of this year to secure men to carry out these principles. His opinion of a Governor of a State was that he was a mere magistrate; that he should not know that he had been elected by a party, nor release prisoners from jails and the penitentiary because of the urgent appeals of party friends, and to secure political advantage. He thought there was a disposition to cut loose from the strict party ties, and a feeling among all good men to unite to carry out the grand principles and issues which are at stake.

"In view of this general disposition for State and national reform," he said, "we are entitled to appeal to all men of all parties to aid in establishing a new departure which shall insure a pure, honest and faithful government."

He referred to the fact that the nomination if the Convention had been endorsed by all of the candidates for the position, and hoped their friends would stand by him, hold up his hand, and like a band of brothers, march forward to victory.

In concluding, he said he would have an opportunity of meeting the citizens of the State during the canvass and address them on State and national questions. He would do his duty, and it was expected every member of the party would do his duty.

The speech was frequently interrupted by applause, and when the speaker concluded three cheers for the candidate were given.

An Invocation.

Mr. Clymer said at the close of the address:

May a kind Providence guard and keep him; may the good people sustain and support him, and may honest men, everywhere and of every political creed, rejoice that they have struck hands, when, in him, by him and through him, imbecility and corruption is to be banished from the executive and legislative departments of this Commonwealth.

Auditor General.

The following gentlemen were then placed in nomination for Auditor General: Gen. W. H. H Davis, Gen. Wm. McCandless, F. M. Crane, Wm. Hartley, John Loshe, J. F. Temple, B. L. Temple, Levi Marsh, Wm. Baird.

First ballot—Davis, 26; McCandless, 8; Crane, 12; Hartley, 39; Loshe, 6; Temple, of Philadelphia, 15; Temple, of Greene, 14; Marsh, 7; Baird, 1.

The names of Messrs. Loshe, Temple, of Philadelphia, Marsh and Baird were withdrawn.

Second ballot—Davis, 29; McCandless, 8; Crane, 8; Hartley, 179; Temple of Green, 89.

Mr. Hartley having received a majority of all the votes he was duly announced as nominated, which was made unanimous.

Congressmen at Large.

The following nominations for Congressman-at-Large were then made:

James H. Hopkins, Richard Vaux, Seldin Marvin, Robert L. Johnson, J. H. Brinton, G. W. Skinner, C. E. McLaughlin H. B. Wright.

First ballot—Vaux, 81; Hopkins, 81; Marvin, 61; Johnson, 35; Brinton, 23; Sherwood, 11; McLaughlin, 11; Wright, 60; Skinner, 38.

Messrs. Hopkins and Vaux were nominated on the first, and H. B. Wright on the second ballot.

Col. Wright and Mr. Hopkins were introduced and thanked the Convention for the honor conferred, after which the Convention adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at two o'clock and was called to order by the President.

Mr. Carrigan, of Philadelphia, submitted the report of the committee of thirty-three to nominate fourteen

Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.

The names reported were as follows:

Jeremiah S. Black, G. W. Woodward, Wm. Bigler, F. B. Gowan, R. A. Lamberton, A. A. Purman, James Ellis, Geo. M. Dallas, John A. Campbell, Wm. L. Corbitt, Wm. H. Smith (Allegheny), Wm. J. Baer, S. H. Reynolds, S. C. T. Dodd.

Mr. Olin, of Erie, moved to substitute the name of Judge Marshall, of Erie, for F. B. Gowan, of Philadelphia. Not agreed to.

Mr. Warden, of Westmoreland, moved to substitute the name of Edgar Cowan for Campbell, of Philadelphia. Not agreed to.

Under the call of the previous question the report was adopted.

A motion was adopted that the Convention proceed to nominate

Delegates at Large to the National Convention.

Mr. Brown, of Clarion, offered a resolution that G. W. Cass Wm. A. Wallace, Samuel J. Randall, and Phillip Collins be nominated as Senatorial Delegates by acclamation. Agreed to.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for six Congressional Delegates at Large to the National Convention.

The following gentlemon were nominated:

Messrs. Mackey, Carrigan, Wilson, Smith, Brinton and Boyle.

Mr. Lamberton moved that Messrs. Edgar Cowan and G. W. Skinner be elected Senatorial Delegates at large, and Messrs. Marvin, Miller and Frye as Congressional Electors at large. Adopted.

The State Central Committee.

Alderman McMullen moved that the Convention proceed to elect a Chairman of the State Central Committee, and Mr. Brundage moved to refer the matter to the candidates for Governor, Auditor General and Congressmen at Large.

A substitute was offered that one be appointed from each Senatorial district to serve on the State Central Committee, and that the President of the Convention, in consultation with the nominees for Governor, Auditor General and Congressmen at Large, appoint a Chairman.

This was adopted.

The Resolutions.

Ex-Governor Bigler, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Democratic party while in the future as in the past, firmly upholding the Constitution of the United States as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the General Government, and the safe shield of the liberties of the people, demands for the citizen the largest freedom consistent with public order, and for every State the right of self-government; that to uphold the former and practice the latter the Democracy of Pennsylvania can find no better platform upon which to stand than the great leading principles enunciated in the inaugural address of President Jefferson and the farewell address of the immortal Jackson. Upon these two great State papers we plant ourselves and enter the contest of 1872.

Resolved, That abused as the public confidence has been by a long period of official mismanagement, waste and fraud, this Convention invites the co-operation of all citizens of the Commonwealth in the earnest effort which the great constituency it represents is about to make to remove from our State administration every taint of political corruption. The interest of every Pennsylvanian is directly and vitally concerned in the eradication of all unjust usages and practices by which individual fortunes may be created at public cost; and the attempt to do this can be made certainly successful by the union of upright and fair-minded men of all parties, and by sustaining candidates of unquestioned abilities and unspotted names.

Resolved, That this Convention appeals to the people of Pennsylvania for the support of the candidate for Governor, whom it has placed in nomination, because his election will secure at once a correction of existing wrongs, and the permanent future prosperity of the State. It asks for his support, not because he has been nominated to subserve the views or promote the interests of any section or faction, but to meet the requirements of an urgent and common need; because he fully represents, and in his life and character fairly illustrates the true spirit and principles of popular government; because he has been an earnest, sincere and efficient opponent of the fraudulent practices and false doctrines of the party, that has held power through many long years of misrepresentation and misrule; because he stands pledged by the record of his whole life to administer his office, if elected, for the benefit, and only for the benefit, of the people, because he can be trusted to secure careful, economical and responsible control of the agents and officials and the Treasury of the Commonwealth; because he can be relied on to withstand unfounded and unjust demands to the prejudice of public rights, to oppose with vigor the encroachments of powerful corporations and energetically resist the grant to aggregated capital of privileges which could be used to injure, hamper and impede the efforts of individuals in the various enterprises and fields of labor which the State affords, and because his action in the past is proof that his official influence will be used hereafter to prevent the mischief of special legislation, and to distroy the possibility of procuring the enactment of any statute by the use of money or any other corrupt means.

Resolved, That the grant by the Radical Legislature of this State of the numerous charters in creating such corporations as the South Improvement Company, Continential Improvement Company and others of a similar character, is unjust to the interests of trade, is dangerous to the rights and liberties of the people, and as such meets with our unqualified condemnation.

Resolved, That in presenting the Hon. James Thompson, for Judge of the Supreme Court, we have only to invite the consideration of the people to the integrity, impartiality and pre-eminent legal attainments, which have characterized the discharge of his judicial duties during his fifteen years' service upon the bench of the Supreme Court.

Resolved, That in the persons of the candidates presented for the offices of Auditor Geneoal, Congressmen at large and Delegates to the Convention to amend the Constitution, we have candidates eminently worthy of the confidence and support of the people.

Gov. Bigler was frequently interrupted by applause and the resolutions were adopted with enthusiastic unanimity.

The delegates from each district named electors from their several districts, and delegates to the National Convention, as follows:

Electors.

First District, Thos. J. Barger.
2nd. Stephen D. Anderson.
3rd. John Maffet.
4th. George R. Berrel.
5th. To be filled.
6th Isaiah B. Haupt.
7th. Samuel A. Dyer.
8th. Jesse G. Hawley.
9th. Hiram B. Swarr.
10th. B. Reilly.
11th. Jno. Knecht.
12th. Fred. W. Gunster.
13th, David Loudenberg.
14th, Jesse McKnight.
15th, Henry Wells.
16th, Henry J. Stahle.
17th. R. W. Christy.
18th, Wm. F. Logan.
19th, Rasselas Brown.
20th, Fred M. Robinson.
21st, Jno. R. Wilson.
22nd, Philip H. Stevenson.
23dr, John G. Bard.
24th, Geo. W. Miller.

Delegates to National Convention.

1st District, Wm. McMullen, Samuel Josephs.
2nd, Wm. M. Reilly, Thos. D. Pierce.
3d, Lewis J. Lodner, Dan'l, M. Fox,
4th, Isaac Loch, Jno. Campbell.
5th, Thos. Yerkes, Louis C. Cassidy.
6th, Dr. E. A. Aker, E. J. Albright,
7th, R. E. Monaghan, Geo. H. Armstrong.
8th, J. L. Getz, B F. Bayer.
9th, Henry Carpenter, Robt. Crane.
10th. Wm. M. Randall, C. D. Gloninger.
11th. Isaac S. Case, Chas. Glantz.
12th. Chas. A. Lamberton, Asa A. Brundage.
13th. Wm. M. Piatt, E. Piolette.
14th. Jacob Lysening, W. K. Wilson.
15th. John Cresswell, Josiah R. Dunbar.
16th. Aug. Duncan, A. H. Coffroth.
17th. James Burns, R. M Speer.
18th. Edward Parks, M. F. Elliott.
19th. Herman Kretz, D. W. Hutchinson.
20th. P. J. Pierce, W. S. Hassan.
21st. W. H. Playford, John Latta.
22nd. James P. Barr, John H. Bailey.
23rd. David Campbell, P. H. Winston.
24th. Jas. A. J. Buchanan, D. S. Morris.

Votes of Thanks.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Hon. Heister Clymer for the efficient manner in which he had performed the duties of Permanent Chairman of the Convention.

Votes of thanks were also tendered to the Secretaries and other officers, and to Mr. Joseph Mishler for the use of the Academy of Music.

Adjournment Sine Die.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die* with cheers for Berks county and the ticket.

L.

MEXICO.

The Government Troops Forming an Anaconda Around the Rebels Near Monterey.

NEW ORLEANS, June 1.—News from Matamoras, Mexico, of May 31, states that General Trevino is concentrating his entire revolutionary force north of the Sierra Madre, at Monterey, and is strengthening the fortifications of the city, where he intends making a last stand. General Carvellas is advancing from Fort Saltillo with five thousand government troops towards Monterey.

The government forces hold the cities and State of Zacatecas, San Louis Potosi, and the State of Coahuila, which would be open to commerce were the insurgents not in Monterey. They hold a small portion of the State of Nuevo Leon. General Ceballos with two thousand men is driving the revolutionists from the frontier back to Monterey, where they will be between his and General Carvellas' forces, which will be united to attack Monterey, and either capture Trevino, whose forces they largely outnumber, or compel him to abandon the place and take refuge in the mountains. Daily skirmishes occur between the advance guard of Ceballos' forces and Trevino's, always resulting in forcing Trevino's men back nearer Montery, which must soon be taken. Commerce is reviving with the prospect of the capture of Monterey, which will open roads to the interior, already under control of the Government.

Trevino Driven into the "Last Ditch" and Routed.

MATAMORAS, May 2.—Last night at eleven o'clock news was received announcing that General Trevino finding himself being hemmed in by Gen. Correllas' forces from Saltillo and Gen. Ceballos' from Comargo, attempted to evacuate Monterey, when he was atttacked and badly routed, losing a great amount of his men and material, escaping himself with a small guard toward the mountains. The bells were rung and troops paraded with music at midnight celebrating the victory. This puts the entire road from the frontier to the city of Mexico in possession of the Government, which has a sufficient force in all intervening cities to maintain order. Gen. Ceballas and Correllas' armies united, at most seven thousand, since the fall of Montery, will be used to pursue the revolutionists dispersed throughout the country in small bands. The mail stage and telegraph will be restored in a short time and communication opened from this city to the capital.

BOUTWELL'S BUDGET.

Monthly Statement of the Public Debt.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the Public Debt Statement for the month ending May 31st:

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.	
Six per cent. bonds	$ 1,380,816,000
Five per cent. bonds	414,567,200
Total	$ 1,795,383,200
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Lawful money debt	$ 26,762,000
Matured debt	12,407,787
Legal Tender Notes	357,590,385
Fractional currency	42,310,707
Coin Certificates	25,834,000
Total	$ 2,260,290,351
TOTAL DEBT,	
Principal	2,295,533,523
Interest	35,543,172
CASH IN TREASURY.	
Coin	91,108,332
Currency	11,207,813
Total	12,316,145
Debt less cash in Treasury, May 1, 1872	2,193,517,378
RECAPITULATION.	
Decrease of debt during the past month	4,226,061
PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.	
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Company, interest payable in lawful money principal outstanding	64,623,572
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,615,587
Interest paid by the United States	14,631,170
Interest repaid by transportation of mails &c.	3,642,991
Balance of interest paid by the United States	10,988,872

OBITUARY.

James Gordon Bennett, Sr.

NEW YORK, June 1,—James Gordon Bennett died this afternoon at 5:20 o'clock. His son and daughter are expected to reach here from Europe by Saturday.

The *Herald*, in announcing the death of Mr. Bennett, says:

"Five years ago Mr. Bennett entirely withdrew from the active management of the *Herald*, but although feeble in some respects, his general health had been remarkably good, while his fine intellect remained unimpaired. and his interest in the events of the day continued unabated up to the moment of his fatal illness. About half past five o'clock last Saturday afternoon Mr. Bennett suffered a slight convulsive attack, accompanied by epileptic symptoms, but not sufficiently marked or violent to excite apprehension of immediate danger.

At 10:30 last Sunday morning the attack was repeated with greater severity. From that time his end became evident, although the constant attendance of Drs. Ceccarini, Hammold and Lusk ensured the exhaustion of all within reach of human effort to revert the fatal result. On Tuesday last, at the request of Mr. Bennett, Archbishop McCloskey visited his bedside and administered to him the sacraments of the Church. When his last hour arrived he sank to sleep in death calmly and peacefully, and his soul passed away without a struggle. Mr. Bennett was in the seventy-seventh year of his age."

NEW YORK, June 2.—The body of Jas. Gordon Bennett, Sr., is to be preserved in ice until the arrival here of his son and daughter from Europe, which will be some time in the present week.

Hon. John S. McDonald.

CORNWALL, June 1.—Hon. John Sandfield MacDonald, late Premier of Ontario, died this afternoon.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

A SAD END.

Suicide of a Young Girl from Disappointed Love.

Yesterday morning a young German girl named Emilie Leinberger committed suicide at the Union Depot Hotel. It is supposed that disappointment in love was the cause of the tragic act. It appears that on Monday morning at nine o'clock a gentleman and a young lady came into the hotel, and the gentleman told the clerk that the young lady desired a room. She was traveling alone, and he knew nothing of her except that he encountered her on the train, and she seemed to be a lady. She was unaccompanied and a stranger, so he undertook to procure a room for her at the hotel. He secured a room, registered her name as Emilie Leinberger, and departed.

Miss Leinberger occupied her room almost all the time, never going from the hotel and receiving no company. Nothing peculiar was noticed in her appearance, and no attention was paid to her more than to any other unobtrusive guest.

Yesterday morning at an early hour one of the chambermaids heard heavy, labored breathing from the young lady's room. Thinking something was wrong she called assistance and the room was entered. Miss Leinberger was found insensible and apparently dying. Dr. Dickson was immediately summoned, and found the patient suffering from the effects of a powerful narcotic. The explanation was found in the discovery of a vial which had contained sixty grains of morphia. Forty grains of the powder had been taken, enough the physician stated, to make two or three hundred large doses. Everything possible was done but the patient died at five o'clock yesterday morning.

Acting Coroner Neubert was notified, and an inquest on the remains was held, when a verdict of death from an overdose of narcotic poison, administered by herself, was rendered by the jury.

An examination of the baggage of deceased was made. A large trunk, filled with fine clothing, jewelry, &c., had belonged to her. Various letters and papers were found among its contents, from which it appeared that she had resided in St. Louis, where her father, step-mother and brothers are living. It would appear that she had travelled at one time with Madame Janauscheck's theatrical company. She came from Baltimore to this city, and was probably on her way home to St. Louis. A memorandum book was found, in which she had written statements about herself and about her intended suicide. Some of the writing was in German. One of the paragraphs stated that she war born in St. Louis, July 8th, 1853. The following letter, written in the book in English, explains the motive of the suicide.

"I have gone to rest. You shall never see me again, for I am in a happier land than you. I could not live any longer, for I would die for grief to know that I love the man what does not love me, and so I had to make an end with me. Better to die quick than to die for grief and trouble. I would not live a day longer, for I have loved too much. If you shall get this book in your hands keep it for a remembering present from yonr dying friend. You will never see me again in this world, but you will see me in another world, and that world is heaven. I will see my love, my only love. I will see him there. And so good-bye forever, forever, forever, good-bye. Think of the girl who died for you. Keep this as a secret, and never let any one get this book, for it is from a dying poor sinner, but take this little book and keep it if you will and observe a dead person's wish. So keep this little book. Keep, I will kiss you a thousand times. Good bye, God bless you Madame. Hoping you will live happier together and will always remember a poor sinner like me.

EMILIE."

On the next leaf of the book was written: "I took my live on the 5th of June, 1872, for the man I loved."

Cash to the amount of $32 25 was found in her trunk. The body of the deceased was taken charge of by an undertaker, and an effort will be made to preserve it until an answer can be obtained to the dispatch sent by Mr. Neubert to the girl's father, Charles Leinburger, at St. Louis.

THERE is no little dissatisfaction among Republicans in this county in regard to the nominations made last week, which may yet end in a combination of the Democrats, Liberal Republicans and the Germans in opposition to the ring ticket. It is asserted that some of the candidates for nomination were defeated because they refused to purchase a nomination, and that there are several names on the ring ticket that are most distasteful to the decent portion of the Republican party. If such an arrangement as spoken of above is consummated, and a ticket of unexceptional names presented, there will be lively times ahead for the Congressional and county offices.

Theory vs. Practice.

Scientists differ as to the origin of atmospheric electricity. Some ascribe it to friction, some to combustion, others to the unequal temperature in different parts of the earth, and still more, among whom may be reckoned Prof Loomis of Yale College, to condensation of vapor, commonly termed evaporation.

Despite this difference as to its origin, atmospheric electricity can certainly be conducted harmlessly from the atmosphere into the earth, by the aid of a metallic conductor and whatever of danger may exist to the habitations of man from opposition electricties finding an equilibrum, can be averted by the use of such conductors.

Ever since the days or Ben Franklin the genius of invention has exerted itself to bring to perfection the construction of electric conductors or lightning rods, but in the present decade none before the public have given such unqualified satisfaction or received more general endorsement than the copper conductors made in this city by Messrs. Lockhart & Co. This approval has not extended alone to those who have used them or who have witnessed their use but even to scientists. The latest notice is from the celebrated Dr. Doremus, Professor in the College of the city of New York.

He speaks in the most flatering terms of their efficiency, and commends them to the public. The manufacturers in this city have become so well known, that they are daily in receipt of orders from all parts of the country. Yesterday in passing their works we noticed packages labelled for Richmond, Va., New York city, Chambersburg, Pa., Warren, Ohio, and Wheeling, W. Va. In our own city many of the churches and other public buildings are protected by rods made by Lockhart & Co., and we understand that the private residence in these cities and vicinity, upon which this firm has placed rods, are numbered only by thousands.

Hazzard's Caswell's

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

THE St. Peters Catholic Church, at Church avenue and Anderson street, Allegheny, was put up at auction on Tuesday, but was withdrawn after $28,000 had been bid. The property will probably be purchased by the West Pennsylvania Railroad, and used for depot purposes.

The Invalid.—A Pen Picture.

See her pallid countenance, but a short time ago the picture of ruddy health, the envy of the school and the pride of the household. She was always welcomed by her schoolmates, for her lithe form and pleasing disposition carried cheerfulness into thier ranks. Dilligent, punctual and exemplary, obedient and graceful at home, she won the hearts of all. But alas, we are sorrowed. Those rosy cheeks and ruddy lips are blanched by consumption. The voice once so enchanting in laugh and song is feeble, husky and supplanted by a hollow cough. Let us approach her cough gently and take her hand. Do not shudder because of the feeble and passionless grasp. The hand once so hearty and plump is emaciated and shows bony outlines, while the cords and tortuous veins are plainly mapped upon the surface. The pulse that bound with repletion, carrying vigor to the whole system and imparting life, beauty, vivacity, health and strength, is delicate to the touch. The feeble heart can not propel the thin, scanty blood with force. Must we loose her while yet in her teens? Companions and friends gather around with words of cheer and consolation and depart with moistened eyes and silent steps. Must we lose her? No! there is relief! We can stay this destroyer of our happiness and not suffer the loss of so bright a gem. Something more is required now than dietary and hygienic observance, for nature calls for aid and she shall have it. Take this pleasant medicine. It is invigorating. How it allays the irritable cough, improves the appetite and digestion and sends a healthy tingle through the frame. The blood is enriched, nervous force increased, and the heart bounds with a new impulse. See her face brighten by degrees; the color is returning, her voice is getting clearer, and pleasant words are spoken. The strength faletrs yet but is gaining. Let as take her out in the warm sunshine. In a short time she will be able to go without our aid, a cheerful girl. This delightful medicine must be Godblessed. It is restoring health to our loved one. She is emerging from her sickness sweeter and nobler than pefore, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery must have the credit. It has raised her. Sold by all first class Druggists everywhere.

582.

Rough Skin

Made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap*, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Trusses! Trusses!! Trusses!!!

The best trusses in the world. What is a patent truss? A humbug. Every rupture is different, and therefore all trusses should be made to order. Mr. Reichenbach, & Co., No. 11 Market street, makes and guarantees trusses to cure or keep any rupture in its place, without pain. Sweat has no effect on his trusses whatever, as they are all of his own manufacture. He also manufactures artificial limbs, elastic stockings and belts, shoulder braces, apparatus for club-feet, bow-legs, knock-knees, spinal supporters; also artificial eyes noses, ears, &c., made very natural. Give him a call. No. 11 Market street.

1tw

Pimples Removed,

and the skin made smooth by using *Juniper* Tar Soap Manufactured by Caswell Hazard & Co., New York.

Castoria.

A substitute for Castor Oil—a family physic which is pleasant to take and does not distress or gripe, but is sure to operate when all other remedies have failed. It is a purely vegetable preparation, containing neither Minerals, Morphine nor Alcohol, the result of fifteen years of experience by Doctor Samuel Pitcher. It is perfectly harmless and far more effective than Pills, Narcotic Syrups or Castor Oil. By soothing the system it produces natural sleep, and is particularly adapted to crying or teething children. It kills Worms, cures Stomach Ache, Constipation, Flatulency and Derangement of the Liver. No family can afford to be without this article. It costs but 50 cents—ask your druggist to get it for you, and he will always keep it.

J. B. ROSE & CO. 33 Broadway, N. Y.

A Sad Falling Out.

It is indeed a sad falling out when, after years of the closest intimacy, the hair parts company with the head. Fortunately the lamentable separation may be easily prevented and the twain more closely united than ever by a timely and systematic use of Lyon's Kathairon, the most potent invigorant of the hair and promoter of its growth and beauty known to modern pharmacy. It completely obviates the dry and parched condition of the roots of the hair, which is preliminary to its coming out, by supplying the precise degree of moisture requisite to its preservation in a healthy state. It is the only true dissolvent and evaporant of dandruff and other impurities of the scalp, whose presence is injurious to the hair. As a beautifier of the head the Kathairon has no equal. It not only increases the quantity of the hair, but improves its quality immediately, imparting a lustrous appearance and silky texture which are exceedingly attractive.

The Treaty.

A little while ago there was a good deal of serious anxiety in England in regard to the Treaty. It was thought it might fail, and the prospect of its failure was regarded with great alarm. But Gen. Schenck and Mr. Fish succeeded in convincing the Ministry that we were worse frightened than they were, and so the supplemental trick was arranged by which we were to surrender without seeming to. After the Senate had obeyed its orders and passed the projected article, with slight modifications, the British Cabinet, pleased with their easy victory, cherished the hope of gaining some other concessions while we were so well-disposed. But the apathetic indifference of the American began to give way under these repeated affronts. There were no symptoms of any touch of shame in the President, the Secretary of State or the Senate. Even the able, independent anti-Greeley journalists could not see what was the use of making a noise about a slap in the face more or less. But an ominous growl came up from the rural districts, and convinced our Government that the final limit of retreat was reached. Sir Edward Thornton saw this also, and the British Ministry ceased their merciless torture of Messrs. Fish and Schenck. The Crown lawyers were consulted and decided that the supplemental article was a complete surrender of our national claims.

A few weeks ago a civility, shown by the Queen to Miss Grant was to heal all internaiional troubles. Now Mr. Godfrey is to soothe us with Lydian measures. Our rulers have been managed so easily, and the masses have been so good-natured and apathetic during all this miserable muddle, that we have hardly the right to blame the English for their contemptuous treatment of the case. But sooner or later they will learn, and the sooner the better for them, that this festering quarrel will not cease to be dangerous until it is healed in a war to satisfy all the just private and national demands of the citizens and the Government of the United States. But such a settlement cannot be hoped for while Mr. Fish and Gen. Grant are in charge of the matter.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	114⅛
United States 6s, 1881, bid	114⅜@115
United States 6s (Coupons)	120½@120⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867	114½@115
United States 5-20s, 1868, bid	114⅝@115
United States 5-20s, 1865	115⅛@
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	117⅛@117¼
United States 5-20s, 1867	117⅜@11⅝
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons), bid	117⅞
United States 10-40s	111⅝@111⅞
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	112⅝@112⅞
Currency Sixes	114½@115
New 5 Per Cents	113¼

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, June 6, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market continues to move along steadily, presenting nothing very new or important as relates to prices or demand, dealers generally confining their purchases to lots sufficient to meet their current wants at prices that have ruled during the week. At the same time holders of certain articles of produce would be glad to sell out. The weather continues favorable for the crops. Flour: The market was weak with a declining tendency. It was currently reported that dealers were selling 25c below quotations. It is, however, pretty evident that the present figures will not be long maintained. The receipts are falling off, although this week exceeds last week 900 barrels. Grain: to use a common expression the market remains in a demoralized condition, holders, as a general thing being anxious to realize. Wheat was dull, correct figures being difficult to obtain. Prices are altogether nominal. Oats are steady but not active. The sales were restricted to small lots, merely to supply present wants. Barley is out of season and attracts no attention.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	366
Oats, sks	1,616
Corn, sks	2,140
Butter, pks	63
Bacon, tcs	159
Wheat, sks	954
Rye, sks	526
Cheese, bxs	55

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted. Store sales were made at the usual advance:

GROCERIES—The dull season has arrived trade; was inactive. Sugars are reported weak; prices rule low, particularly refined. Coffee continues dull, dealers confining their purchases to lots sufficient to meet their current wants. We continue to quote:

COFFEE—Rio—Choice 25a35½c; prime 24a24½c; good 23½c; fair 23c; Java 28c; roasted, pure 38c; lower grades 25a26c.

REFINED SUGARS—Standard hards 12½c, A coffee 11¾c; B coffee 11¾c; ex. C 11½c; C yellow and circle C 11¾c. These quotations are for straight brands.

RAW SUGARS—Choice New Orleans 11a11¼c; prime 10¾c; good 10c; fair 9½c; choice Porto Rico 10¾c; prime 10¼c; Demarara, choice 11¾c; good 11¾c.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES—Choice 80c; prime 65c; good 70c; fair 65c.

SYRUPS—Fancy white drips at 65c; white honey, 60c; havemeyer and elders 53a55c; prime 9½c; good 9c. Rangoon 8a8¾c. Patna 8¼a9c.

SPICES—Grain pepper, 24c; do pimento16c. Cassia 50c; cloves 25c; nutmegs $1 25.

FEED—The market is well supplied; we continue to quote midling at $1 60a1 80 per cent; seconds at $1 45a1 60, shorts at $1 20; chopped corn and oats at $1 50. Corn at $1 40. Rye $2 25. Butler corn meal $1 40 per cent.

HAY—Continues dull and buyers anxious to realize; we note sales of baled at $25a30 per ton.

BACON AND HAY PRODUCTS—Market firm with prices unchanged,

POTATOES—Dull and prices weak, sales of old at 55a65c per bushel; sales of new reported at $5 30a6 50 per bushel.

WILLOWS—are selling at 10c.

ASHES.—The supply was fully up with the demand; we quote as follows: Soda ash, common at 48c per cwt.; refined at 58c; nitrate soda at 5c; arsenic at 3½; pots at 10c; pearls at 11c.

APPLE BUTTER.—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article; the current rates are fair to prime at 66a70c; choice at 75c.

APPLES.—The season is now pretty much over; dealers have no fixed prices, being governed altogether by the quality and condition.

BUTTER.—The dullness we have before noted continues; in fact butter just now is a drag of the largest size; prices are altogether nominal; solid packed at 13a15c; prime to choice roll at 16a18c; dealers are anxious to dispose of present stocks.

BROOMS—In good supply; fancy at $4 00; No. 1 at $3 50; No. 2 at $3 00; No. 3 at $2 50; common at $ 00a2 25 per dozen.

BEANS—Firm and very scarce, with sales at $3 00a3 50.

BROOM CORN—Prices are unsettled and holders generally are asking an advance.

CHEESE—The receipts continue liberal and dealers report a fair local demand; stocks are not accumulating and previous prices are still maintained; we quote dairy 11a12c; factory 13½a14c; Goshen 14a14½c per pound.

CORN MEAL—In fair demand at $3.25 per barrel.

CARBON OIL—Dull and nothing doing; prices unchanged.

COUNTRY BACON—In fair supply; shoulders 4¼a5c; clear sides 6a6½c; hams 8a9c per pound.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is selling at $5 50 per case.

CANNED GOODS—Are in fair supply; peaches (3 lb cans) $6a7 per case. Tomatoes $4 50a5 20. Corn $5 50a6 50a7 per case.

CEMENT—The supply keeps pace with the demand; we quote Louisville $2 50a 2 75; calcined plaster $4 50; Cleveland white lime $2; eastern $1 75 per barrel.

DRIED FRUIT—The market could not be called active in regard to prices; they remain unaltered; peaches halves choice 9a9½c; prime mixed 8c; quarters 6¼a7c. Apples scarce; and it would be difficult to find a choice lot in this market.

EGGS—The receipts are increasing; we note sales at 17a18c.

FEATHERS—Are in moderate demand; No. 1 78a80c; mixed stock 40a60c.

FLOUR—We have a single alteration to make; the market was dull with a declining tendency; dealers continue to quote spring wheat, fair to choice, at $8 50a9 25; red winter $9 50a9 75a10. Rye flour $5 75a6.

GRAIN—The market, taken as a whole, was a dull one, buyers taking hold very sparingly; the mills are well supplied with wheat and are not purchasing; red winter $1 95a2; white $1 98a2 05. Oats continue dull, with liberal receipts to operate on; mixed 52c, wqite 53c. Corn—shelled dull but unchanged; sales at 66a68c. Rye is steady at $1a1 05. Barley being out of season nothing was done.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, June 5, 1872.

Dullness was the ruling feature of the market. In regard to prices we have but few changes to note. For refined holders are asking an advance of ⅛ to ¼c in certain deliveries. Buyers, however, were sly and inclined to hold back. The result was we did not learn of any transactions.

CRUDE.

Buyers refused to take hold in the afternoon. Of sales we quote:

Spot	10c
June	10c
July	10¼c
S. O. till July	10¼c
Parker's	$4 05
Foster's	4 00

For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

Market firm; the asking rates were as follows:

Spot	23⅜c
June	23½c
July	23¾c
August	24c

The above for eastern delivery; no sales were made public.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, June 5.—The *Herald* says: The Upper Road market opened quiet at the prices of the night before. It continued firm all day, but grew considerably stronger towards night, when $4 05 was freely bid for spot, with sales at 2½c better We report sales:

UPPER ROAD.

1,000 bbls Spot	4 05
1,000 " "	4 05
1,000 " "	4 09¼
500 " "	4 00
1,000 B. S., first six months	4 22½
1,000 S. O. first 6 months, P. T.	
2,000 S. O., all year	4 05
2,000 B. O., June	4 27¼
2,000 B. O., June	4 25

CREEK SALES.

2,000 bbls S. O., all year	4 05
2,000 " " "	4 07½
3,000 " " "	4 25
5,000 " " "	4 07½

OIL CITY.

1,000 bbls. Spot	4 20
1,000 " "	4 22½
2,000 " "	4 22½

LOWER ROAD

1,000 " spot	4 05
1,000 " "	4 07½
500 " "	4 07½

NEW YORK, June 3.—Closing 4th.—The offerings are moderate. Crude in the bulk is quoted at 13½c; refined 23¾a24c. Sales of 500 bbls at 23¾c; 2,000 late last evening for June at 23¾c; cases 28¾a29c; Philadelphia a fraction higher with a moderate inquiry; sales of 1,800 barrels refined for June at 23½c.

ROUSEVILLE, June 5.—Market firm with considerable demand; held at $4.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, June 5.—Market quiet at $4a4 05.

TITUSVILLE, June 5.—Market firm; spot for June $4 10

OIL CITY, June 5.—Market quiet and firm; ordinary on lower creek $4 05; 47 gravity at Oil City $4 25a4 27½.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—The market is quiet and firm:

Standard White	23½c
Crude	12¾c
Cases	28¼c
June	23½c
July	23¾c
August	23¾c

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, June 3, 1872.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle to-day have been light and in quality good. There is not much doing, as most of the buyers have left for the East, and some of them with not as much stock as they wanted. The run towards the close of the week was light and the feeling good. Prices advanced a shade and ruled about 10c per hundred pounds higher at the close of the market than at the opening. The run of stock from Chicago to Allegheny it appears is light, and some buyers were here to-day endeavoring to purchase. We believe, however, only one load was sold to go over, though there are several loads which will be driven over for retail. At this writing the market is closing firm with a fair prospect ahead.

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers	$7 00a7 20
Prime, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	6 75a6 87
Medium, 1,100 lbs	6 00a6 25
Fair, 1,000 lbs	6 25a6 37
Common	5 70a6 00
Cows	4 50a5 00

The arrivals for the week just closed were as follows: Cattle, 414 cars; hogs, 198 cars; sheep, 30 cars; horses, 32 cars; mules, 3 cars.

HOGS.

The run to-day is fair and the quality about a usual average. There is no change in the trade worth noting. The market is slow and prices about the same as at the time of our last report, which was as follows: Extra Philadelphia $4 50 to $4 50; prime Philadelphia $4 40 to $4 50; Yorkers $4 25 to $4 30.

SHEEP.

The receipts of sheep to-day were light. The market has ruled slow with prices inclined downward, but to-day the feeling is somewhat improved, though as yet prices have not advanced any. Prime lambs are in demand and sell much better than sheep. This season the supply of good is limited, and consequently there are not enough to meet the demand, and sales are made of really good about as fast as they arrive. Following are the rates aurrent for the different grades of sheep:

Extra, 90 lbs	$6 25a6 40
Prime, 80 to 85 los	6 00a6 25
Medium, 75 to 80 lbs	5 75a6 00
Fair, 70 to 75 lbs	5 50a5 75
Lambs, per 100 lbs	6 00a8 25

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, Wednesday Evening, June 5, 1872.

At the time of closing our last report the market was reported active with a good demand. The receipts were not large; the result was a slight advance in prices.

CATTLE.

The trade opened with a fair number of buyers from New York, Philadelphia and the small interior towns of this State. The market rules higher than for some time past, prices being at least 25c per hundred higher than last week. The feeling on all grades is good, and at this writing the prospect is good for the balance of the week. Following are the prices: Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 in steers, $7 10 to $7 25; prime, 1,300 lb steers, $7 00; good, 1,200 lb steers, $5 62 to $6 87; medium, 1,100 lb steers, $6 50; fair, 1,000 lb steers, $6 25 to $5 50; stockers, $5 00 to $5 50.

The market at Chicago is higher, and buyers for this market are not many; cattle holders here have no trouble in disposing of stock.

HOGS.

The week's receipts were large. The result was a dull market; holders being a little anxious to realize. The penns are still crowded. The tendency being to lower figures of all grades. Following are the prices at which the different grades are held: Extra Philadelphia $4 50; prime Philadelphia $4 40; Yorkers, good, $4 10 to 4 15; common, $4 02.

SHEEP.

The receipts are increasing with a fair stock in the penns—as usual. The principle demand was for the better grades, we quote as follows: 90 lb extra, $6 50a6 75; fair to medium, $6 00a6 25; common, $5 00a5 25; lambs sold at 8a9c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Gold sold as high as 114¾; closed dull and steady at 114½a114½.

Loans 2 to 5 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $42,000,000.

The shipments of specie were $1,500,000.

Governments strong. The offers of bonds to the government were $1,360,450, at from 114.30 to 114.99. Awards of only $825,950 were made at from 114.30 to 114.49.

State bonds dull and weak.

Money easy at 4a5 per cent.

The stock market opened strong on the general list except Erie, which was weak on sales for English account, selling down to 62. New York Central scrip and Northwest were particularly strong. During the afternoon St. Paul and Wabash became weak and sold off materially. The general market with the exceptions mentioned closed heavy at about ¼c lower than openihg prices. Erie and St. Paul closed weak but at prices somewhat better than the lowest of the day.

PRODUCE.

Cotton more active; sales 2,000 bales middling upland at 27c. Flour heavy; superfine western and State $5 75a6 25; common to good extra $6 74a7 35; good to choice $7 40a8 30; white wheat western extra $8 30a9 75; extra St. Louis $8 60a 12. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky firmer at 91c. Wheat dull; northwest at $1 68; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 72; white $2 10. Rye dull at 94c for western. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn higher; western mixed 63a66c; sail 67a79, yellow 71c; while 75c. Oats dull; sales western 52a53c; Ohio 54a55½c. Eggs firm at 15½a16. Hay dull. Shipping 150. Hops firm and unchanged. Leather quiet; hemlock sole 27¼a29; Orinoco 28½a27. Wool quiet; Ohio 77a80c, unwashed 48c; pulled 70c. Coffee firm. Rice 12a18½c. Sugar firm, fair to good refining 8¾a9⅝; Cuba 8½a9. Molasses dull. Crude petroleum 23¾a24c. Pork quiat; mess $13 52; prime mess $12-50a13. Beef quiet; mess $7 50; choice extra $10a12. Hams dull at 23a26c. Cut meat dull, hams 9¼a10¼c, shoulders active at 5¼c; middles quiet; long clear 7¾a7¾c Lard a shade firmer; No 1 to prime steam 8¾a9¼c; kettle 9¾. Butter dull; western 14a22. Cheese steady at 11a14¾c.

METALS.

Manufactured copper unchanged, Ingot take a shade firmer at 33c; pig iron firmes. Scotch 48a51c; American 48a52c; refined English and American bar firm at $1 05; Rustia sheet 19c. Nails quiet; cut $5 75; clinched $7 25a5 75, horse shoe 51a53c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 5.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat quiet but firm and higher but irregular; No. 1 Spring sold at $1,48a 1,49¾ spot; closing $1,49¾ seller June; sold $1,48a1,50; closed $1,50; seller July closed $1,49¼; No. 3 quiet $1.49a1,49¼. Corn active and advanced. No. 2 mixed 44¾a44⅞c cash or seller June; 44⅜c seller July; rejected 42c. Oats firm; No. 2 closed 43½c cash or seller June; seller July quiet at 35½a36c; the sudden rise in oats is attributed to the fact that the Chicago, Alton & Northwestern Railroad Co.'s have issued orders to their station agents not to furnish cars for shipment of oats to Chicago and the further fact that large operations here control two-thirds of the oats now in store here; short interest is consequently anxious to cover outstanding contracts. Rye dull and nominal; No. 2 70a72c. Barley dull; No. 2 fall 55a58c. Whisky dull; sales 86½c closing with sellers at that price. Mess pork quiet at $12 15a12,20 cash or $12,40a12,72 seller July. Lard active and advanced at 8¾c cash seller June or July. Bulk meats quiet; bacon quiet; no sales; hams in pickle firm at 9a10c winter; 8a8¾c summer cured. Cattle active and a shade higher; choice to extra $6,50a7,00. Hogs dull; closed at $3,75a4,00.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—Cotton firm at 25½c. Flour dull. only small order demand. Wheat dull and lower; No 2 Chicago spring, saleable at $1 43; No 2 red winter $1 88, Corn dull; No 2 mixed 47c. Oats dull; No 2 41c. Barley quiet and unchadged; choice Mindesota, 70c. Rye no sales. Pork dull; country mess $11 75. Bacon dull and lower, small lots of shoulders at 4¾a5c; sides clear rib 7¼c; clear 7½c. Lard nominal. Groceries unchanged. Hogs quiet at $4 50a4 25. Cattle $3 00a6 50.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 5.—Tobacco very firm and active and prices unchanged; sales of 280 hhds. Bagging quiet and firm with light sales at 17½c for heavy hemp and flax. Cotton steady; middling 25½c; no buyers. Flour inactive and depressed. Grain quiet and unchanged. Provisions in limited demand and unchanged; sugar cured hams 11½a12c; sales of 200 tierces at 11½c. Lard steady at 9a10c. Whisky dull and declined at 87c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Flour dull, with downward tendency; Wisconsin and Minn. at $9 00a9 75; State, Indiana and Ohio at $9 60a10 00. Wheat dull; red, $2 12; amber, $2 20; rye, $1 10. Corn dull; yellow 67c; mixed 65a57c. Oats dull; white 55a57c; mixed 55c. Provisions quiet. Mess pork $14 00a14 25. Hams in pickle 10a10¾c. Crude petroleum 17½a16¾c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No 1 white Michigan, $1 88; Amber Michigan, $1 82. Corn quiet and unchanged; high mixed, 51½a51¾c; low mixed. 51a51½c; Michigan; 51¼c; white, 57c. Oats quiet; No 1, 42½c. No 2, 40½a40¾c, Michigan, 41¼c. Pork, $12 50. Lard. 8a9c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 5—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in demand; good at fall prices; No 1 $1 45¾; No 2 $1 43¼. Oats dull; No 2 34c. Corn active and advanced; No 3 mixed 69c. Rye dull; No 1 70c. Barley dull and nominal; No 2 fall 58c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 5.—Cotton active and advanced; low middling 25⅝c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; red $1 85a1 90 by sample. Corn firm at 50a51c. Rye dull and unchanged; 90a95c. Groceries and oils unchanged. Eggs firm at 12c. Butter steady at 18a22c. Mess pork quiet and unchanged; regular $13; city $15. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 4a4¼c; sides 6a6¼c. Bacon firm at 5a7a7¼c. Hogs active and advanced; $3 80a4 30; receipts 1600. Whisky firm at 87c.

MARRIED.

BREEN—CARROLL.—At St. Bridget's Church, Thursday evening, May 30, 1872, by the Rev. J. Treacy, Mr. THOMAS F. BREEN and Miss KATY CARROLL, both of Pittsburgh.

DIED.

HERRON.—On Saturday morning, June 1 4, 1872, at 7 o'clock, Mrs. CLARRISSA HERRON, widow of the late John Herron, aged 75 years.

SULLIVAN.—On Monday morning, June 3d, at 2¼ o'clock, EDWARD SULLIVAN, son of James and Margaret Sullivan, in the 28th year of his age.

PORTER.—On Sunday, June 2, 1872, CHARLES F. PORTER, aged 53 years.

ECKLES.—On Monday morning, June 31, 1872, at eight o'clock, NANCY, wife of the late John Eckles, aged 76 years.

OWEN.—On Monday, June 31, at one o'clock, A. M., of chronic diarrhea, LIBBIE, infant daughter of H. M. and M. A. Owen, aged 3 months and 27 days.

CAMERON.—On Thursday, May 30, 1872, at the residence of her husband, Mrs. ELLEN CAMERON, aged 30 years.

MACKIN.—At 3½ o'clock Tuesday morning, in New York, JOSEPH K., son of John and Ann Mackin.

A Dead Delusion.

The theory that human beings, whose strength has been exhausted by pain and sickness can be restored by depleting medicines and water gruel, if not absolutely a dead delusion, is in the last agonies of dissolution. At length it is understood that strength cannot be purged into a debilitated frame, though life may easily be purged out of it, and that it is about as wise to withhold a healthful stimulent from the weak, in the expectation that they will rally without one, as it would be to deprive a lamp of oil and expect it to burn the brighter for it.

The immense and uniform success which has attended the use of that wonderful combination of a pure Stimulant with the finest medicinal herbs, known as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has largely assisted in dispelling the absurd chimera. Frantic attempts are made to revive it, but in vain. When the sick feel that their strength is departing, and that unless invigorated they must utterly break down, it is in vain to tender them feculent slops in the place of genuine restoratives. They may be imposed upon in this way once, but the imposition cannot be repeated. They desire to be refreshed, comforted, braced up, and decline to be griped a second time.

Under the operation of the Bitters, on the other hand, all the processes necessary, to physical restoration go on simultaneously. The system is stimulated and toned, the bowels regulated, the appetite cultivated, the nerves composed and the condition of the blood improved at one and the same time by a single medicine. Common sense tells us that such a preparation must be invaluable.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

Sold in Pittsburgh at the Lowest Rates

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

No. 84 Market Street.

Rupture — Fifty Thousand Trusses.

RUPTURE is dangerous, but only dangerous when it is neglected. Hundreds of people lose their lives by rupture. They neglect to get a truss in time, or perhaps get one not suitable to their case, and the consequence is that the rupture comes down, and strangulation of the parts ensues. The right way to do when you are ruptured, or suspect that you are, is to go to DR. KEYSER, who has fitted fifty thousand trusses, who understands the anatomy of the parts concerned in rupture, and who will be sure to fit you properly, and make you as secure as if you did not have the rupture.

DR. KEYSER says that there are many conditions which are apt to be mistaken for rupture, which are calculated to mislead persons who have not studied, and consequently do not understand the terrible malady.

We would most seriously advise all those who have become ruptured, or who are threatened with it, to make application to DR. KEYSER, and we are sure they will not be disappointed. The Doctor has every kind of truss, at prices as low as they can be be obtained anywhere, with the additional advantage of adaptation.

DR. KEYSER'S office, 167 Liberty ttreet, from 10 a. m. until 1 p. m., and from 3 until 6 p. m.

my21•

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GREAT CHANCE

To Secure a Bargain

AT AUCTION

242 ACRES CHOICE LAND.

Saturday, June 22,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

Twelve miles from Allegheny city, on the Pittsburgh and Saxonburg road, near Talakawla, and adjoining the property of R. and J. Thompson's heirs, Lambie and Trimble on the south, and on the north by a public road. Convenient to churches, schools, &c. This is one of the finest chances to secure land at a bargain, seldom if ever offered in the county. The land is under fine cultivation at present. There is in operation on the tract adjoining

A COAL MINE.

This property must double in value inside of one year, being so handy to Pittsburgh and Allegheny, but a short drive from either city. This opportunity should not be let pass. The very idea of coal having been discovered on the tract adjoining should be inducement enough to buyers to look to this sale. Sale positive.

TERMS—One-third cash; balance in one, two and three years. Conveyances will be at the auction rooms, Allegheny city, to convey buyers to the property on the day of sale.

A. J. PENTECOST, Auc'r.

je6-2tw No. 52 Diamond, Allegheny City.

LOST.—A BAY MARE—On May 14th. White star in her forehead, one white paster on hind leg and white ring above hoof; 5 years old. Any person returning her to A. A. MOORE, Brick Yard, head of Bedford avenue, near upper basin, Pittsburgh, will be liberally rewarded.

june 1-w-2t

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE DAILY POST.

ONE SQUARE—THREE-FOURTH INCH SPACE

One time	$1 00	One month	$ 3 00
Two times	1 75	Two months	5 00
Three times	2 50	Three months	7 00
One week	3 00	Six months	12 00
Two weeks	5 00	One year	20 00

CHANGEABLE ONCE A WEEK.

One month	$15 00	Six months	$40 00
Two months	25 00	One year	70 00
Three months	35 00		

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☞ Local Notices twenty-five, and Local Notices fifteen cents per line.

THE WEEKLY POST.

ADVERTISING RATES FOR ONE SQUARE.

One time	$0 50	Two months	$ 1 00
Two times	0 75	Three months	1 50
Three times	1 00	Six months	2 00
One month	0 50	One year	4 00

The Daily Post.

THIRTIETH YEAR. PITTSBURGH: SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1872. FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK.

FIRST EDITION.

ONE O'CLOCK.

CONGRESS.

HURRYING UP FOR ADJOURNMENT

The House, by a Very Decided Vote, Refuses to Suspend the Rules and Pass the Ku Klux Bill—The Civil Rights Bill Tabled—The River and Harbor Appropriation Bill—The Radicals Break their Faith with the Minority, and Spring the Infamous Enforcement Act as an Amendment to an Appropriation Bill—The Earnest Protest of the Minority Overruled, and the Amendment Still Pending at 3 A. M.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1872

Visitors to West Point.

The VICE PRESIDENT appointed Messrs. Stewart and Stockton members of the Board of Visitors to West Point in place of Messrs. Wilson and Blair declined.

Census Bulletin.

Mr. BOREMAN called up the Senate bill to reimburse United States Marshals for moneys necessarily expended by them in taking the ninth census in excess of the compensation allowed them under the law in force before the passage of this act. Passed.

Custom House Schemes, &c.

Mr TRUMBULL moved that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of the House bill to regulate the seizure and examination of invoices, books and papers in the Custom House, and that the bill be placed on the calendar.

Mr. CONKLING objected to the motion in the absence of Mr. Edmunds.

Mr. FENTON expressed the hope that the Committee would be discharged, and that the bill to regulate service in the collection at the various ports entry in the United States and the disposition of fines and forfeitures incurred under the laws relating to the customs &c., which was made the special order for January 8th. The exigencies of the public service require its consideration. He charged that his bill, which had now been delayed for several months, had been

Purposely Delayed.

After further discussion Mr. EDMUNDS moved to lay Mr. Trumbull's motion on the table. Not agreed to—yeas, 26; nays, 38.

The morning hour expired and the subject went over.

The Gag.

Mr. BAYARD asked the unanimous consent to have a vote taken on his motion allow the minority of the New York Custom House Investigating Committee to print their views during the recess.

Mr. COLE objected.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill was then taken up.

The motion of the Committee to strike out the sixth section, allowing pay to mail contractors in the rebel States prior to May 31st, 1861, was carried by a vote of 28 to 27.

The amendment of the Committee to allow a credit to the Collector of the Port of Chicago, in the settlement of his accounts, of such sums in coin or currency as may have been lost during the fire in that city, was agreed to.

The amendment of the Committee appropriating $251,055 to restore to the Creek Orphans of 1832 certain finds to which they are entitled under the treaty. Discussed at length and rejected.

Another Vote.

A message was received from the President, returning without his approval, the bill for the relief of Thomas Wallace and giving a reason therefor, which was read and referred to the Committee on Claims. The bill is of the same character as the claim of Milton Best, of Kentucky, and vetoed for the same reasons as that was.

Mr. COLE moved an amendment authorizing the Secretary of War to extend the Signal Service to take observations for the benefit of Agriculture. Areed to.

The Cuchise Piano Picked.

The Committee's amendment providing that the Secretary of the Navy pay the unliquidated debt now due the Corliss Steam Engine Company for steam machinery furnished under contract with the Navy Department, amounting to $257,000 was discussed with reference to its admissibility as an amendment to the bill under consideration, and was ruled out.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) moved an amendment modifying the provisions of the act of July 3d, 1870, requiring all unexpended balances of appropriations for public buildings to be covered into the treasury at the end of the year for which they were appropriated, so as to allow such balances to be expended reaching the year following the period of limit mentioned in the law.

Pending action on the amendment the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, at the close of which a recess was taken.

Retired Officers.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported the House bill relative to retired officers of the army, and repealing the 324 section of the Act of July 20th, 1866. Passed.

The Sunday Appropriation Bill was then taken up, the question being on the adoption of the amendment offered by Mr. Morrill (Vt.) to repeal so much of the Act of July 3rd, 1870, as prohibits the use of the unexpended balance of appropriations for public buildings beyond the year for which they were appropriated.

Mr. MORRILL submitted a modification removing the restriction from all public buildings now in course of construction so far as related to the present unexpended balance.

The modified amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) offered an amendment appropriating an additional $3,000 for the decoration of the Capitol with works of art. Agreed to.

Also an amendment appropriating $9,000 for the publication of volumes of Wilkes' exploring expedition. Agreed to.

Mr. CONKLING, on behalf of the Committee of Commerce, offered an amendment appropriating $18,000 for the erection of a light house at Green Bay, Wisconsin, and $10,000 for a light entrance to White river, Michigan. Agreed to.

Mr. KELLOGG offered an amendment substantially supplemental of

The Enforcement Act,

already passed by the Senate this session, removing the restriction of the provisions of the original enforcement act to places having 20,000 population and upwards, and extending them to all voting precincts.

Mr. CASSERLY raised the point that the amendment was not in order.

The CHAIR (Mr. Anthony) overruled the point.

Mr. THURMAN appealed from the decision, but it was sustained—28 to 22.

Mr. THURMAN moved the indefinite postponement of the bill denouncing the proposal as one to stifle free speech in a way never before known in the world, and a step towards placing the country under

The Rule of Usurpation.

If this arbitrary rule is to prevail it is the death-knell of liberty in this country. He appealed rather to the majority to extend the session rather than overthrow the last refuge of the minority.

Mr. SUMNER thanked Mr. Thurman for what he had said, and under the ruling of the Chair offered the Civil Rights bill as an amendment.

Mr. BLAIR moved to adjourn. Lost—37 to 16.

Mr. CASSERLY regarded Mr. Kellogg as a mere organ of others in this matter, the action of the majority falling in regularly as the tap of the drum. There was not a Justice's court in the land where such a decision as that of the Chair would not be torn to shreds in five minutes by any lawyer, who could command a fee of ten dollars. Such a decision could not have obtained ten votes here unless it was to meet some party exigency. The minority had in good faith accepted the rule to limit debate on the appropriation bills to five minutes, never dreaming of such an attempt as that. To what straits must the ruling party in the country be driven when they

Break Faith With the Minority

under a decision which when it served its purpose will never be used again? What a spectacle for the great majority party in Congress, to put their bayonet election law into an appropriation bill for the benefit of their chief, who is the head of the armies?

Mr. TRUMBULL called attention to the fact that there was no quorum in the chamber and moved to adjourn. Rejected.

Mr. STOCKTON argued that the amendment was new legislation and charged that the action of the majority was bad faith to the minority.

Mr. ANTHONY was willing to rescind the rule limiting debate.

Mr. THURMAN said no one complained of the rule if it were adhered to, and amendments not germane were excluded.

Mr. BLAIR at 11:40 P. M., moved to adjourn. Lost.

Mr. SAULSBURY denounced the action of the majority as bad faith and oppression in keeping with the whole history of the Republican party since its conception.

At one o'clock another motion to adjourn was rejected.

At three A. M., the Senate was still in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Tariff Act.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) introduced a bill fixing the time of the operation of the tariff free list on July 1st instead of August. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill providing that when it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that parties are entitled to a refund of the duty paid on goods in public stores or bonded warehouses on August 1st, 1872, under the provisions of the recently passed tariff act, it shall be the duty of the Secretary to draw a warrant for the amount. Passed.

Ten thousand copies of the tariff act were ordered to be printed for the use of the members of the House, and the same number of copies of the new postal code was also ordered to be printed.

Over-riding the Veto.

The House then took up the message of the President vetoing the bill granting a pension to Mary Ann Montgomery, the Senate having reconsidered and passed the bill, the President's objections to the contrary notwithstanding and now the House after a brief debate, passed the bill by the required constitutional majority of two-thirds—yeas, 101; nays, 44.

Memorial Stone to Gen. Rawlins.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a message from the President calling the attention of Congress to the act approved 14th July, 1870, directing the Secretary of War to place at the disposal of the President certain bronze cannon for the erection of an equestrian statue to General J. A. Rawlins, etc. The President says that no artist is named or parties designated to whom ordnance is to be delivered. In order to remove ambiguity he desires Congress to signify what action shall be taken as to an artist and if the amount of money to be expended And, further, that a board of officers shall be named to locate the monument. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Commerce and Extradition.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House additional correspondence relating to the commerce between the United States and certain British colonial possessions; also copies of correspondence with regard to the extradition treaty between the United States and Belgium. Referred

A Bridge at Redwing Minnesota.

The House passed the Senate bill authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge across the Mississippi at the city of Redwing, Minn.

Non-Concurrence.

The Senate amendments to the river and harbor bill were taken up.

The House non-concurred in numerous amendments including that confining the appropriations to the next fiscal year, and asked for a Committee of Conference.

A large number of private bills were also taken from the Senate's table, some of them passed and the remainder referred.

The Senate bill to authorize an inquiry into the causes of steam boiler explosions was left on the Speaker's table.

A large number of private bills were also taken from the Speaker's table, some of them passed and the remainder referred.

This disposed of all business on the Speaker's table.

The House then adjourned.

SHIPWRECKS.

Perils of the Coasting Trade.

BOSTON, June 7.—Additional accounts continue to be received of shipwrecks by the recent storm. The schooner Endicott, Capt. Reed arrived at this port to day. Capt. Reed reports that on Wednesday he fell in with a lumber laden schooner who had lost her main mast. The crew were evidently in great peril as five men were soon lashed to the rigging. The sea was too high to send a boat to their relief and Capt. Reed lay by her for fourteen hours for the purpose of taking them off, but the gale continuing it was found impossible.

THE BREWERS CONGRESS.

The Under-Secretary of Internal Revenue Maxing Illusive Promises —Grant & Co., Looking for the German Vote.

The Brewer's Congress met in Turtle Bay Brewery, Forty-fifth street, New York, on Wednesday. The room in which the members assembled was gorgeously decorated with flags, and flowers.

The Hon. Henry Claussen, President of the chief Association of Brewers of the United States, in his address said that the revenue derived from the brewers had increased from 1863 to 1871 from $1,500,000 to $7,800,000, with a fair prospect of hereafter paying the greater portion of the current expenses of the Government. He thought the use of malt liquor was the best preventative of intemperance, as shown by the fact that delerium tremens was much more common in New England, where the use of beer is a crime, than in Bavaria where it is fostered by the Government.

The Hon. Frederick Sauer of Reading Pa., subunitted a long report on the movement of the agitation committee during the past year. It dwelt mainly upon the many defects and complications in the Excise laws relating to brewers. and the efforts, in part successful, to have them repealed or altered — especially the odious one which makes the brewers are obliged to furnish bonds for the payment of their taxes.

Mr. J. M. Lewis, secretary of the Ale Brewers' Association in New York, and Mr. R. Katzenmayer followed in the same strain, and Mr. W. W. Bates, Under Secretary of Internal Revenue, addressed the meeting. He spoke in complimentary terms of the Brewers Association, saying that on receiving their promise to pay their quota of the national debt, Grant would use his influence with the Government to forego the bonds for the future.

After three hearty cheers had been given for Mr. Bates the meeting adjourned until this morning, and in the inclement weather the whole party proceeded in close and open carriages to Morrisania, where an elegant banquet had been prepared for them by Mr. A. Hupfel of the Grove Hill Brewery.

Baltimore Hotels.

Baltimore hotels are just now an object of Interest to Democratic delegates to the National Convention, and are thus described by a *Herald* correspondent:

"Baltimore has just completed and opened one of the largest hotels on the continent, called the "Carrolton," after Charles Carrol of the manor of Carroll. The establishment is from six to eight stories high, supplied with elevators, and it can accomodate twice the whole number of delegates to the Baltimore Convention. It stands on the side of the old Fountain Hotel, where Lafayette, and some say Washington, lodged, and it ranks in capacity with the Continental Hotel in Philadelphia, which is well understood to be one of the most elaborate and extensive houses in the world. In Baltimore, beside the Carrollton, there are about twenty-five hotels of small capacity, two of which, the Eutaw and the Howard House, are owned by the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The Maltby House, on the water side, was celebrated in the war as the stopping place for army officers between the North and Fort Monroe. Around the Battle Monument are several large hotels. Barnum's has been refitted, Sinclair repainted and refurnished handsomely, and old Guy's is still as popular as ever for its terrapin and oysters. The restaurants of Baltimore are celebrated particularly for the salt products of the Chesapeake Bay."

New Process in the Manufacture of Iron.

The new process in the manufacture of iron and steel by the use of what is known as Silicon ore, appears to be attracting considerable attention in some of the Eastern States. The process of manufacturing iron consists in smelting the ore with ordinary pig iron from three to eight per cent. of Silicon ore. In this way, it is said, the sulphur, phosphorus and other impurities of the crude iron are removed, the result being a fine, tough fibrous iron, equal to the best Norwegian or Swedish and nearly twice as strong as the common American manufacture. It is claimed that the new process completely solves the problem of eliminating the earthly alloys from iron, without affecting those which tend to give it additional strength, thus securing at the same time fitness of nature and soundness of body. Silicon steel is produced by charging the blast furnace with equal parts of ordinary pig iron and silicon slab iron, mixed with from twelve to twenty per cent. of Silicon ore, and is melted, boiled, hardened and treated in the ordinary way. The steel made in this simple and comparatively inexpensive manner is said to be more malleable, to possess greater tensile strength, and to be susceptible of superior hardness in tempering than any other; and it is claimed that although a few of the more costly grades such as chrome steel, may excel in fitness of grain, yet by remelting in a crucible and refining, it can be made to excel all rivals, while so far as cheapness is concerned it is beyond all competition The ore is found on the line of the Northern Central Railroad, about Midway between Baltimore and Harrisburg. It is composed of silicon mixed with iron, manganesia and various other alloys, having a consistency similar to that of soft slaty rock and being nearly gray in color. Extensive works for its manufacture are already in operation at Rome, Elmira, and other places, and others are about to be established at Rochester in the same State. A hundred and forty miles of Erie track have been laid with rails manufactured with the material, not one of which, it is said has failed.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

POLITICAL.

AFTER THE SMOKE HAS LIFTED.

Comments of Leading Journals on the Philadelphia Farce—A Hint From Forney—New Orleans Delegates to Baltimore—Radical Majority in New Hampshire—Reform State Ticket in Tennessee.

A Hint from Forney.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—Forney's *Press* this morning editorially compliments Hon. P. C. Shannon, as follows: "Judge Shannon is well known for his splendid oratorical gifts and long legal experience."

The "Workl" on the Office-Holders' Convention.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The *World* of this morning doubts whether the most fertile political imagination could invent a more preposterous farce than that which was acted yesterday at Philadelphia. The assumption is that a body of delegates, freely chosen and possessing the full liberty to vote for or against any candidate, nominated General Grant for President. The fact is, that the actual delegates to the Philadelphia Convention had no more real liberty than the Presidential electors have in voting for President. So far as regards the first name on the ticket, the Philadelphia Convention was a mere registering body, as Grant's nomination was fixed four or five months ago. The people—meaning by the people the masses of the Republican party—had nothing to do with it. The *World* says Grant is one of the weakest candidates the Republicans could put in field; that the last crowning blunder of his administration, the management of the Alabama Treaty, is now fresh and vivid in the public mind; that the convention could have nominated him, and concludes that he will be an easy man to beat.

Chicago Journals on the Philadelphia Farce

CHICAGO, June 7.—The *Tribune* of this morning says of the result of the Philadelphia Convention, that the nomination of Grant was so universally expected that the announcement fell flat. Failed to create the least comment. The nomination of Wilson, it says, was a surprise to a few, but not to the many who have known that Mr. Colfax had long since been regarded with dislike by the Grant faction. It then proceeds to review Wilson's political history, especially his connection with the old Know-Nothing party, and concludes the article as follows: "This ticket presents all the evils of the Grant administration, and all of its hates, prejudices, bitterness, proscription and its franchisements of late years were not enough, there has been reserved the old, most senseless of all hates and prejudices, the hatred and proscription of naturalized citizens and their political disfranchisement. In addition to the ticket of Mr. Henry Wilson, the at one time High Priest of Nativism in the United States, the platform, it says, is framed in favor of all the measures which the administration party in Congress has opposed. The tariff resolution, it argues, is in the interest of protectionists, and means that the President will oppose and veto any repeal of the taxes levied for the protection of monopolies."

The *Times* says that the nomination of Grant was quite a matter of course, simply through his control of party machinery, and that the nomination of Wilson was the result of influence in which the consideration of fitness found no part, Colfax being immeasurably his superior, in every qualification, for the position.

New Orleans Delegates to Baltimore.

NEW ORLEANS, June 7.—The Democratic Convention last night nominated the same strain, for the Baltimore Convention, all of whom, it is understood, will be against any Democratic nomination at Baltimore.

The Late Radical Majority in New Hampshire.

CONCORD, June 7.—The official return of the vote for Governor made to the House, gives Straw 410 majority.

Reform State Ticket in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, June 7.—The Reform State Executive Committee to day agreed on a State ticket. Jno. C. Brown, for Governor, and Andrew Johnson, Congressman from the State at large; W. G. Brien, Congressman for the 6th district; W. C Whithorn, 6th, and E. F. Loony, 9th.

No Enthusing.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—The nominations at Philadelphia are received without special demonstration here.

THE STRIKER'S STRUGGLE.

In Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—The striking gas factory employees resolved last evening to hold out until the increase of pay is obtained. The places of many of them have been filled. They made several riotous demonstrations yesterday, which the police promptly suppressed.

LATER.—The strike at the gas works has not prevented the usual supply of gas. Other workmen have been obtained and forty policemen, formerly in the employ of the gas company, have volunteered their services and are aiding to keep up the supply. The trustees have published a card asking consumers to economize gas and promising a full supply in a few days.

LATEST.—Owing to the strike of the men employed at the various gas works in the city, to-night is furnished with a very meagre supply of gas. But a few of the street lamps are lighted, and the city is shrouded in almost total darkness. Other men are being rapidly engaged.

In New York.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The Executive Committee of the Eight Hour League have been busily engaged in the preparation of a letter to Gov. Hoffman repelling the accusations of violence which have been brought against the workmen.

The meetings of the German furniture makers continue large and enthusiastic, the men evincing as much determination as on the first day of the strike. Although threatening no violent measures, they are gradually manifesting a bitter and revolutionary spirit.

The Eight Hour League this morning received dispatches from Philadelphia stating that the gas trustees will not accede to the demand of the laborers on the gas works.

The coach makers held a mass meeting this morning to lay plans for further proceedings.

The car drivers on the Fourth avenue line decided last night to demand an increase of pay and it is said they have obtained the price demanded, though efforts are being made to keep the matter quiet.

The gas men's protection union, numbering some six hundred and fifty men, resolved to stop work to-morrow night unless their hours were reduced to eight.

The sewing machine workingmen formed a protective union to-day.

The Amalgamated Miners' Society meditate a speedy strike for eight hours.

At a meeting of the Workingmen's Union this evening the Knights of St. Crispin, of this city, resolved to strike to-morrow against a reduction of wages.

Preparations were also made for a grand demonstration and parade of all the trades on Monday.

The printers of this city also reported that they would strike for the eight hour system early in July.

WAIFS BY WIRE.

BOSTON, June 7.—Professor King's balloon Colossus, the largest ever manufactured in this country, he intended to make an ascension from this city on July 4, was entirely destroyed by fire at Charleston, Massachusetts, last evening.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—The Lyndon railroad bridge, seven hundred feet long, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, five miles west of Williamsport, Pa., was burned last night. This will not impede travel, as a new track has been built recently on the opposite side of the river, and trains will go that way.

TERRIFIC TORNADO.

In Iowa.

IOWA CITY, June 7.—A tornado passed South of Iowa City last night uprooting and tearing down houses, barns and killing the stock. No person was injured. The orchard crops were destroyed.

In Illinois.

CANTON, ILL. June 7.—The most destructive rain storm for many years passed over this vicinity last night. The lowlands in every direction were flooded, and great destruction of crops are reported. Along the river bottom, everything was washed away, houses and barns and stock. To the northeast of this city several houses were washed away, the inmates barely escaping with their lives. A large number of hogs and other stock were drowned. A farmer reports 200 fat hogs and shoats gone.

In the southeast the losses are still more extensive. Fences, bridges, culverts, small buildings, railroad tracks, and everything movable has been swept away. Seven narrow escapes from drowning are reported. An invalid who was compelled to move out in the storm died of exposure.

This morning all the coal mines are flooded east and south of this point.

South west of Canton on the Spoon river the damage is reported as still greater, but no particulars can be obtained, as all communication is severed.

The Toledo, Peoria and Wabash Railroad is badly washed away on each side of Canton, the bridges gone and the telegraph down. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy track is also badly washed. Several bridges between this point and Rushville are gone.

The damage to the crops can not now be ascertained with any certainty, but it is beyond doubt that all the grain in the low lands is washed out. The higher prairie farms have not suffered so much, but have not escaped entirely. It will be several days before the real extent of the damage is ascertained.

Late reports make the damage much greater even than at first reported.

It will take several days to repair the railroads. In all ten miles of track and the bridges are gone. All communication is cut off for several days.

Two more deaths by drowning, are reported.

CASUALTIES.

Shocking Explosion at Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, June 7.—A coal oil explosion took place in the cellar of Henry Milxman's store on Fifth street near Vine this evening. It blew the store windows and contents and the doors into the street, blew out the end of a small frame which constituted the rear of the store, demolished the gas-burners and lamps, and severeally burned Mr. Milxman, who was alone in the store. Several persons on the sidewalk in the front street were prostrated but none injured. Mr. Milxman's injuries are severe but perhaps not fatal. How the oil ignited no one can tell. No one was in the cellar at the time. The speculations are that it was a case of spontaneous ignition, at least one barrel exploded, The fire alarm was sounded quickly and the fire was extinguished by the engines before it got out of the cellar. The store room contained quicksware, much of which was broken. The damage will probably reach $3,000.

Frightful Accident.

CHICAGO, June 7.—A terrible accident occurred at the ruins of Grace Episcopal Church, corner of North Lasalle and Superior streets. The workmen are engaged in taking down the walls and clearing away the debris. About noon to-day, while two of them, one named Rickson, the other Swann, were setting on one of the walls eating dinner. Some of the other workmen placed a heavy ladder against the opposite wall. They had scarcely got it in position, when a large section of a heavy twenty-two inch wall fell with a fearful crash, burying the two men and crushing them out of all resemblance to humanity, the bodies presenting a horrible sight.

AN AFFECTING EPISODE.

The Child of an officer, Who Served Under Paul Jones, Has Her Petition for Eight Years' Back Pay Granted, After Twenty-Five Years' Persistent Prosecution of the Claims.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—During the proceedings in the House of Representatives this afternoon, a bill was passed for the relief of a lady aged seventy-one, giving her $8,000, being the amount of seven years and a half pay due her father, who served as an officer under Paul Jones in the Bon Homme Richard. Twenty-five years have been spent by her in prosecuting the claim. She was in the gallery when the announcement of the passage of the bill was made by the Speaker. She waved her handkerchief with an air of triumph. Several members on the floor noticing this act, began to applaud, meanwhile smiling at the lady as if to enjoy their gratification at the result. Other members followed their example, and a general clapping of hands and laughter rang through the hall. The lady, overcome by her feelings, burst into tears, and then fell on her knees in prayer. Many hearts were made glad by the lady's success.

THE TURF.

Fast Time in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—The race between Goldsmith Maid and Lucy came off this afternoon at Suffolk Park and was witnessed by thousands of persons. Rain fell during the last two heats. The time made by the Maid was 2:22¼, 2:22¼, and 2:22½.

Jay Gould was trotted out between heats and made 2:23½.

PERSONAL.

Gordon Gordon not appearing yesterday Judge Brady, of New York, granted a dismissal of his complaint against Gould in case he does not appear on the 20th instant for examination.

A verdict for the plaintiff has been rendered in the Superior Court, of New York, in the case of Laura E. Bolton contesting the will of her father, Theodore B. Tallmedge, made in 1839 to obtain possession of property valued at $40,000. The case is a test one for the whole property involving $200,000. The complainant alleges undue influence in obtaining the will and that deceased was a resident of Columbia county, while the will was probated in New York county, thus rendering it a nullity. The father died in 1841, when complainant was an infant.

Dr. Lanahan was arrested yesterday afternoon on an order of arrest issued by a Judge of the New York Supreme Court, on complaint of Samuel Goodenough, who has brought suit against him to recover damages for alleged slander. Plaintiff, in the affidavit, says that Dr. Lanahan had called him a thief and a robber, and that he accused him of wearing diamonds and other articles of jewelry purchased with money which he had taken from the Methodist Book Concern. The bail was fixed at $5,000.

Representative Holman's proposition in the House to reduce the tolls of the Louisville canal was engrafted on the River and Harbor bill in the Senate and has been concurred in by the House, thus fixing the tolls at five cents per ton.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

PENNSYLVANIA has within her borders 31,308 Free Masons.

THE Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has just decided that "the use by a citizen of public ways is that of transit only; loungers who occupy the public highway are obstructions of the public right of way, and *nuisances*."

PENDERGAST, the Irishman who attempt assissinate Rev. Mr. McKee, of the Catholic church at Catasuqua, is now in prison at Easton, awaiting trial, the crime having been committed just across our county line.

THOMAS C'BRIEN, of Freemansburgh, was on Monday week so unfortunate as to lose nearly $120. He had been paid some money, and bought a pig at Catasauqua with part of it—after which he slipped in the canal and got wet, and when he felt for his money it was gone. O'Brien works hard for his money, and it is to be hoped whoever finds it will return it and take the $10 reward offered.—Allentown *Democrat*.

FOREIGN.

Important Rumor From England.

Report That the British Ministry is Willing to Accept the Compromise Offered by the Puppet Statesman at Washington—The Grenadier Band Coming After All—Damage to Paris During the Rule of the Commune.

THE TREATY.

A Rumor that the English Ministry has Accepted the Additional Article.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—A report prevailed to-day that England had accepted the additional article to the Treaty of Washington. This report may have been founded on the remarks made last night in the House of Lords, which gave promise of such a result. No official information had been received up to a late hour to-night concerning the report. Gentlemen in official position have, however, through Gen. Schenck received such intimations as leads them to believe the article will be accepted with the explanation given the British Ministry by authority of our Government in relation to consequential damages.

Should the article be accepted it will be embodied in the form of a treaty to be negotiated here by Secretary Fish and Sir Edward Thornton and then sent to London for the Sovereign's signature. The arbitrators at Geneva can adjourn soon after their meeting on the 15th instant, to meet again as soon as the document shall reach them, and thereafter continue their business without further imprdiment.

ENGLAND.

The Grenadier Band Coming After all.

LONDON, June 7.—The announcement from Liverpool yesterday that the Government had withdrawn its consent to the departure of the band of the Grenadier Guards for America was premature, although the report was current in that city. The full band sailed in the steamship City of Brussels for New York.

FRANCE.

Damage to Paris by the Commune.

PARIS, June 7.—The *Journal Official* announces that the total damage sustained by the city of Paris at the hands of the Commune will reach five hundred millions of francs.

SPAIN.

Cabinet Rumors.

MADRID, June 7.—It is probable that Admiral Topete will appointed Minister of Colonies.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, June 7.—Consols, 92½; account, 92¾; 5-20s '62, 90½; 5-20s '65, 91¾; 5-20s '67, 94; 10-40s, 89¾.

FRANKFORT, June 7.—5-20s '62, 90⅝.

PARIS, June 7.—Rentes 55 francs 52 centimes. Specie in the Bank of France has increased 5,000 francs during the week.

LIVERPOOL, June 7.—Cotton strong; middling upland 12½. Red winter wheat 7s 7d. Flour 27s 6d@28s. Corn 27s 6d.

ANTWERP, June 7.—Petroleum 44.

FORNEY AGAIN.

The Radical Candidates for Congress —That Fortunate Victim of Rebel Prisons to Decline.

(Phila. Press.)

Upon authority that we are disposed to respect, it is stated that two candidates will be placed in nomination for Congressman at large, the one to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of General Harry White, who prefers to stand as delegate at large for the Constitutional Convention, and another to run for the additional Congressman awarded to Pennsylvania under the supplementary apportionment made by the last census. Hearing candidates for Congress at the head of the Republican State ticket. General White's resignation leaves General Lemuel Todd, of Cumberland, alone in the field, and the duty of selecting the other two gentlemen will devolve, we suppose, upon the Republican State Central Committee. If they are as gifted, as honest, and experienced as General Todd, they will do much credit to the State. The portions of the State ticket. If the committee would select from such men as Hon. Winthrop W. Ketchum, of Luzerne, Hon. Glenni W. Scofield, of Warren, and Hon. John Allison, of Beaver, to aid General Todd in the canvass, there is not the slightest doubt of this portion of the State ticket being elected, thus proving what we have always asserted, that nothing is necessary to put old Pennsylvania in the front rank of Republican States but the decent respect of the people.

The Last Legislature.

The following are among the more important laws which passed the Legislature of Pennsylvania last session:

An act to allow all defendants to be witnesses in their own behalf in all cases not above misdemeanor, except in indictments for perjury and forgery.

All elections for borough and township officers shall be held at the places designated before the passage of the acts of 1869 and 1871, except where otherwise provided by a decree of the court or statute.

The State Superintendent is authorized to appoint two trustees for each State Normal School.

Enabling married women to purchase sewing machines without the consent of their husbands and making the contract binding.

An act authorizing courts to grant charters of incorporation to wafer, gas, town hall and market companies and to associations for the preservation of birds, fish and game.

DIED.

WILLIAMS—On Thursday morning, June 6, the Rev. THOMAS WILLIAMS, in the 66th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 11 Stockton avenue, Allegheny on Saturday afternoon, June 8, at 3 o'clock, without further notice. je7:2t

SLAGLE—At the residence of his son-in-law, F. McConnell, East Liberty, June 7, 1872, Hon. JACOB SLAGLE, of Washington, Pa., aged 82 years.

ALEXANDER AIKEN, Undertaker, No. 866 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crapes, Gloves and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Rooms open day and night. Hearse and carriages furnished.

JOSEPH MEYER & SON, Undertakers, Office No. 412 and 414 Penn street. Coffins of all kinds constantly on hand. Carriages, Crape, Gloves, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished on short notice and reasonable prices.

CARRIAGES, $3.....HEARSES, $5.

EDDY PATTERSON, Jr., UNDERTAKER, No. 817 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

CHARLES, PEEBLES & MAGUIRE, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, corner of Sandusky street and Church avenue, Allegheny city. Coffin Rooms are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, Rollins prepared for interments. Hearse and Carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night.

WANTED.

WANTED—A BOY FROM SIXTEEN to nineteen years of age to run errands and collect bills for a lumber yard, must come recommended. Call on Thursday or Saturday from 4 to 6 P. M. H. BROWN & CO., Juned,5T Cor. Forty-third street and Railroad.

WANTED—TO LOAN—THE FOLLOWING amounts of money on mortgages: $1,000, $2,000, $3,000, $4,000, $5,000, $6,000, $8,000 and $10,000, on long time, by W. E. TUSTIN, 97 Grant street, opposite Court House. my29-1y

A Dead Delusion.

The theory that human beings, whose strength has been exhausted by pain and sickness can be restored by depleting medicines and water-gruel, if not absolutely a dead delusion, is in the last agonies of dissolution. At length it is understood that strength cannot be purged into a debilitated frame, though life may easily be purged out of it, and that it is about as wise to withhold a healthful stimulent from the weak, in the expectation that they will rally without one, as it would be to deprive a lamp of oil and expect it to burn the brighter for it.

The immense and uniform success which has attended the use of that wonderful combination of a pure stimulant with the finest medicinal herbs, known as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has largely assisted in dispelling the absurd chimera. Frantic attempts are made to revive it, but in vain. When the sick feel that their strength is departing, and that unless invigorated they must utterly break down, it is in vain to tender them feculent slops in the place of genuine restoratives. They may be imposed upon in this way once, but the imposition cannot be repeated. They desire to be refreshed, comforted, braced up, and decline to be griped a second time.

Under the operation of the Bitters, on the other hand, all the processes necessary to physical restoration go on simultaneously. The system is stimulated and toned, the bowels regulated, the appetite cultivated, the nerves composed and the condition of the blood improved at one and the same time by a single medicine. Common sense tells us that such a preparation must be invaluable.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS
Sold in Pittsburgh at the Lowest Rates
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market Street.

Rupture --- Fifty Thousand Trusses.

RUPTURE is dangerous, but only dangerous when it is neglected. Hundreds of people lose their lives by rupture. They neglect to get a truss in time, or perhaps get one not suitable to their case, and the consequence is that the rupture comes down, and strangulation of the parts ensues. The right way to do when you are ruptured, or suspect that you are, is to go to DR. KEYSER, who has fitted fifty thousand trusses, who understands the anatomy of the parts concerned in rupture, and who will be sure to fit you properly, and make you as secure as if you did not have the rupture.

DR. KEYSER says that there are many conditions which are apt to be mistaken for rupture, which are calculated to mislead persons who have not studied, and consequently do not understand the terrible malady.

We would most seriously advise all those who have become ruptured, or who are threatened with it, to make application to DR. KEYSER, and we are sure that they will not be disappointed. The Doctor has every kind of truss, at prices as low as they can be be obtained anywhere, with the additional advantage of adaptation.

DR. KEYSER'S office, 167 Liberty street, from 10 a. m. until 8 p. m., and from 3 until 6 p. m. 10y21

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the head of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Let," "Lost," &c., Ten Cents a Line For each insertion. No advertisements taken for less than Thirty Cents.*

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — HANDSOME RESIDENCE, No. 168 South avenue, Allegheny City.

Brick House, 9 rooms, bath room, gas, water and range. Lot 50 feet front, running back 200 feet to Rebecca street, the line of the Manchester Passenger Railway.

The grading of South avenue and the open river view make it one of the most delightful drives in the city.

Price reasonable and terms easy.

Inquire of H. BRADY WILKINS, 148 Fourth avenue.

SALE OF THE OAKLAND RAILWAY. The important sale of the Oakland Passenger R. W. including Franchises, Track, Real estate, Horses Mules, Cars, Harness and all other personal property, will take place at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh on Saturday morning June 8th at 10 o'clock a. m. Sale positive. Terms at sale.

FRAS. SELLERS, Trustee.

Pittsburgh, June 3d 1872.

FOR SALE, BY
THOMAS F. STEWART,
48 FIFTH AVENUE.

2 Farms in Eastern Ohio, near P. F. W. & C. R. W. 200 Acres 2 miles from Blairsville, known as the Wood Farm. Good for dairy stock or grain. $50 per acre.

70 Acres adjoining Allegheny city, on Spring Garden Road; will be sold at a bargain.

10 Acres adjoining Scuiley's Springs, $250 per acre. 60 acres Chartiers township, with Buildings $1,000 per acre. 75x175 feet on Western avenue, Allegheny city, extending to the proposed extension of Lincoln avenue. Manufacturing site in 36th ward, extending from Butler street to Allegheny river, with over 200 feet river front. Price $22,000—in 10 annual payments. Several first class investments on South Side. Store house and large lot Mt. Washington, $7,000. Second avenue residence, $

The Daily Post.

The Only Democratic Daily Paper in Western Pennsylvania.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, June 8, 1872.

For Governor—CHAS. R. BUCKALEW.
Supreme Judge—JAMES THOMPSON.
Auditor General—WM. B. HARTLEY.

Congressmen at Large:
JAS. H. HOPKINS | RICH'D. VAUX | H. B. WRIGHT

Delegates at Large to Constitutional Convention.
Jeremiah S. Black, Wm. Bigler, Wm. H. Smith, John H. Campbell, James Ellis, George M. Dallas, A. K. Parmar, Geo. W. Woodward, Wm. F. Barr, T. H. Gowan, S. H. Reynolds, S. C. T. Dodd, R. A. Lamberton, Wm. L. Corbett.

THE money waisted upon LINCOLN Club in its recent jamboree, is the subject of complaint among a few of the faithful.

THE *Gazette* never retracted its charge that Gen. Cass was the author of the bill presented by Gen. NEGLEY in Congress making a raid upon the Treasury.

THE great smiler COLFAX, will be able after the 4th of March next, to resume his lectures across the Continent, and fulfil the engagement with the Northern Pacific Road. It will pay better than politics.

THE Democratic patrons of the *Dispatch* will no doubt be comforted by its protestation against the charge that it is partizan, which appears alongside a double leaded leader in favor of GRANT and everything Radical, including the ring. It never yet had a good word for any Democrat, however pure his record.

THE late Secretary STANTON, suffers in reputation, every time a controversy is started in relation to his private opinions of men and events of the war. HENRY WILSON found this out from Judge BLACK, and the country has about come to the conclusion that he was about the most insincere trickster of the age.

THE STATES.

Every now and then one stumbles against some empty-pated fellow who calls himself a politician, who will gravely tell you that the war extinguished State sovereignty; and who would argue, if he could exercise sufficient command of language, that the States exist merely on sufferance—monuments of the mercy of our paternal government at Washington.

If this is so, and the pity is many simple folks believe it, how abominable a system of folly is our whole governmental machine. There is the State of New York with nearly four millions and a half of inhabitants with its two members of the Senate, and the *rotten boro'* State of Nevada with not quite forty-three thousand—about one-eighth the population of Allegheny county—with her two Senators, likewise. Now it is only on the principle of the *equality of the States* that such a gross outrage on the doctrine of perpetual equality could be tolerated.

All who have taken the trouble to read the history of the formation of our government know, that at the conclusion of the Revolutionary war Great Britain concluded the treaty of Paris, not with the United States, but with the individual thirteen States; each one of whom was named as forming one of what, in diplomatic phrase are known as the "High contracting parties." They also know that when the States sent *deputies* to the Convention which formed the Constitution, that these deputies were officers of the particular State deputing them. That in that Convention each State had one vote, and only one vote. That although the instrument they prepared was to go into operation when adopted, not by nine thirteenths of the people, but by nine of the thirteen States—yet it was carefully set forth that it was only to be operative in "the States so adopting" it; and we all ought to know that at the first election for President only ten States voted—New York, Rhode Island, and North Carolina not having yet acceeded to the new government.

The Republicans in their newspapers and upon the floors of the two Houses of Congress, treat this country, not as a Union of States, but as a consolidated territory under the dominion of the Federal Government. Their whole course of legislation has a tendency to obliterate States, for Congress has of late grown into the habit of legislating for matters which were, until within the last ten or twelve years, admitted on all hands to belong exclusively to the several States. Witness their acts incorporating railway companies and telegraph companies; forbidding telegraph companies, incorporated by State legislation for the purpose of laying cables across the ocean, from landing one end of their cable in any of the Atlantic States; sending armed soldiers to make arrests for crimes against State laws; and imprisoning citizens of States, and holding them in prison in defiance of the writ of Habeas Corpus issued by a State Judge.

All these things have been done during the few past years; and so frequently has the law and the liberty of the citizen been trampled beneath the iron heel of the man who sits in the White House at Washington, that the public ear has been dulled by listening to the oft repeated tale; and it is only of late that the hope has sprang into existence, that the reticent tyrant could be driven into his original obscurity in spite of his subservient Senate, his half a million of plantation negroes, and the "buckshot and ball" defenders of his usurped power.

But fortunately for the country, there were some among his followers whose eyes have been opened to his manifold iniquities; and who have at last seen that the nourishment of hate is not statesmanship; and we trust the day of our deliverance draws nigh. The stupid bull dog disposition which marched to victory through the butcher-like slaughter of his own men, was found not to pay in the administration of civil government; patience ceased to be a virtue; they have revolted at his stupidity and grasping greed for power, and his fate appears sealed.

When this happy consummation shall have been reached, and an honest man possessing some knowledge of our system of government, shall have been placed at the head of affairs; then will the Constitution be vindicated, and its construction as held by the men who framed and by the States adopting it, and as expounded by all the courts of the country from 1789 to 1872, be fully vindicated and re-established.

When that day shall have arrived the people will have cause to rejoice; for they will have saved from utter destruction, the fairest political fabric with which any country was blessed; and dying, they can leave it as a rich legacy to their children.

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

GRANT the Tanner and WILSON the Shoemaker, will now be the battle cry of the freedom shriekers.

THE PHILADELPHIA FRAUD.

The office-holders' Convention, recently in session at Philadelphia, has of course adopted a series of resolutions for domestic consumption. They contain 'brave words;' not many of them true, but good enough for that rather numerous class of followers who, shutting their eyes and opening their mouths, are ready to swallow any mixture with which the patent compounders of Radical postrums may favor them.

According to this grand *hip-hip-hurrah*, the Republicans did all the work in suppressing the rebellion, and had the "unparalleled magnanimity" to give suffrage to the negroes; only deriving therefrom the trifling advantage of adding some four or five hundred thousand voters to their party organization. It "criminally punished no man for political offenses;" no indeed, not it; it only disfranchised the white men in ten States; placing all of them under the absolute power of the army, except only those whom it "warmly welcomed" after they had "proved their loyalty," by promising to vote for the Radical party. "It steadily decreased with a firm hand, the resultant discords of a great war, and initiated a wise policy towards the Indians," in utterly disregarding the official report made by GRANT to the President, and pursuing a course of tyrannical oppression never equalled in the history of any civilized people, for the pure purpose of creating anew the discords which had entirely ceased; and in throwing open the settlers in the far West to attacks of the savages.

The "Pacific Railroad and similar vast enterprises have been generally aided" by enormous gifts of public lands—in the profits of which members of Congress have largely participated; and at the same time these very "public lands have been given to actual settlers."

"A uniform national currency has has been provided" at a cost of nearly twenty-five millions of dollars annually paid to the National Banks. "Repudiation has been frowned down," by discrediting its own paper by refusing to redeem it in coin. "New bonds have been negotiated at lower rates" by paying the difference to favorite brokers, in the shape of a bonus on this very negotiation. "The revenues have been carefully collected and honestly applied" as shown by the defalcation of public officers, by the tens of millions. "The public debt has been reduced" more slowly than it was during the preceding administration. "A great financial crisis has been avoided," save on the celebrated Black Friday, when GRANT and his family made their pile. "Peace and plenty prevail through the land," while in defiance of law, GRANT's tools seize upon and imprison citizens without bail or mainprise. "Menacing foreign difficulties," such as the Alabama Claims, we are gravely given to understand, "have been peacefully and *honorably* compromised." We are glad to hear of this, but suggest with due modesty, that nobody but the Convention had the news—which up to the latest dates had not been confirmed.

"Complete liberty &c., should be established * * * by appropriate legislation" may be translated to mean that the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall be permanently repealed, and every man who don't vote as the Radical leaders choose, shall go to jail. "Appropriate legislation" under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, they claim "can be safely entrusted only to the party that secured these amendments." As we have had some specimens of what *the party* in Congress is disposed to do on this subject, we are free to say that its action in the recent past, don't encourage a hope for anything but tyranny and outrage in the future. A purchaser of wood from a farmer, who objected that he had not complied with his contract, to bring it cut to what was called "farmer's length;" was told that with him "farmer's length;" meant any length that suited the farmer; we fear the Radicals will be disposed to snake in the whole tree; for legislation for some years back has certainly been any length which suited these Radical woodchoppers.

"But here is richness," as Mr. WACKFORD SQUEERS, Sr., was accustomed to remark: "Any system of civil service under which subordinate positions of the Government are considered rewards for mere party zeal, is fatally demoralizing, and we therefore favor a reform, or *system of by-laws*, which shall abolish the evils of patronage, and make honesty, efficiency and fidelity essential qualifications for public position, without practically creating a life tenure to office."

Could the power of impudence farther go? Why, GRANT has been professedly trying his hand at this thing, and can't find any help in Congress but what comes from Democrats and Liberals; every out-and-out Grantite in both houses has laughed it to scorn. The latter clause of the resolution is mere surplusage, as so far as the Radicals are concerned, there is small fear of finding any of them possessed of the qualities deemed necessary even for a very short tenure of office.

They are "opposed to *further* grants of public lands to corporations and monopolies," after having squandered on these very corporations and monopolies enough land to make a territory larger than New York and all New England. We have next a great blow about the Republican party having accomplished what was practically done by the war of 1812–15—a war which was by no means favored by the progenitors of these people. Capital and labor are both promised great things, but the language is rather indefinite; the working men will probably couprehend it, as for the capitalists they will take it on trust. After a little more on the subject of the reduction of the public debt, and a dim hope expressed of a resumption of specie payments—itself an admission that the greenbacks have been practically repudiated—the convention indulges itself in a bow, and a half promise of woman suffrage.

We did honestly think that the modest assurance of these gentlemen, had been exhausted in the civil rights resolution—but not so—we underrated the motive power of the impudence which possess some people; and this effort of theirs is worthy of receiving the new style of emphasis, which one of our compositors devoted to a rebuke of negligent members of Congress—a double publication. We content ourselves, however, with a copy in Italic. Here is the precious thing:

"*The Republican party proposes to respect the rights reserved by the people to themselves as carefully as the powers delegated by them to the States and to the Federal Government. It disapproves of a resort to unconstitutional laws for the purpose of removing evils by interference with rights not surrendered by the people to either State or national Government.*"

By the bye, it occurs to us that the first sentence of the resolution is true enough. It respects one set of rights precisely as it does the other, by trampling both under foot; but in the second sentence it professes to disapprove all it has been doing, from the day Congress commenced its nefarious fight with President JOHNSON, up to the reception of the latest advices by telegraph from Washington city. After the miserable policy of the party has almost destroyed our commerce and blotted our flag from the ocean, we are greeted with a truism; and are told "It is the duty of the general Government to adopt such measures as will tend to encourage American commerce and ship building."

But the last resolution is the culmination of the sublime in impudence, and absolutely throws the two previous ones, which challenged admiration on that account, completely into the shade; they "believe" [*what exultation of faith,*] in the modest patriotism, the earnest purpose, sound judgment, practical wisdom, INCORRUPTIBLE INTEGRITY *Black Friday, and various presents from men afterwards paid by good offices,*] and illustrious services [St. Domingo, British Treaty, Nepotism &c.,] of ULYSSES S. GRANT, have commended him to the hearts of the American people, and with him at our head we start today on a new march to victory."

Taking these resolutions as a complete whole, we must in all truth affirm, that for bold and shameless falsehood; for a daring iteration of promises already made and as often broken; and for spaniel like flattery of a mere man, and a very dull and stupid man at that, we defy the history of any free people to equal them. Such balderdash might suit the subjects of an absolute Monarch, but in the mouths of American citizens, in every point of view they are simply disgraceful.

JUST SO.

An intelligent correspondent of the N. Y. *Sun* comes to the following conclusion:

The situation may be, then, briefly summed up. The Grant party is divided in support of Hartranft, and the Democrats and Liberal Republicans are united in favor of Buckalew. "As Pennsylvania goes, so goes the Union."

SENATOR DOOLITTLE was one of the speakers at the GREELEY ratification meeting in New York, and in the course of his remarks paid a truthful and glowing tribute to the honesty of the Democratic party. In alluding to the probable action of the Baltimore Convention, he said:

No one can know the future with absolute certainty, but I assume as to its platform that the Convention will do what ought to be done. I know the Democratic Republicans of this country, and I know them well. They have been secluded in adversity for years. They are uncorrupted by Federal patronage, and, with few exceptions, deprived of all State offices. With some most flagrant exceptions, taken as a mass of nearly 3,000,000 of men, I believe no more honest, patriotic and self-sacrificing men ever lived in any country. It is in the belief of this that I so confidentsly say, whatever duty to their country requires them to do will be done. These may be such words as some of you are not accustomed to hear. They may be words which some of you can hardly believe, because you have always acted against them, and for years past the Tammany Democracy of this city, betrayed by its leaders, has been no fair representative of the mass of the Democratic Republicans of the United States.—Men who have never acted with a party cannot know them as those who have.

I was reared among them from my youth, in Western New York. It was my fortune to act with them upon most questions—upon all except the Slave question until 1856—until the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the invasion of Kansas. Upon those questions, I acted with and helped to organize the Republican party of 1856. I continued to act with that party until the end of the civil war. I have fought with them and against them both. I know them both—through and through—inside and out; and when I say a more honest, patriotic, and self-sacrificing body of men never lived in any country than the great mass of the Democratic Republican voters of the United States, I only tell you what I know from experience and, therefore, it is I assure their Convention at Baltimore, if it fairly represents them, will do what ought to be done; and it will do nothing, in my opinion, which directly or indirectly will aid the election of Gen. Grant. You must excuse me fellow-citizens, I love to use that old name, "Democratic Republican" for that was the name they bore in my youth, when Gen. Jackson was their chieftain, and Wright, Flagg, Dix, Marcy and Van Buren, in this State, and Benton, Blair, Houston and men of that class, were its leaders elsewhere.

THE Chicago *Times* says:

The steadily diminishing prospect of Greeleyism is indicted in the gradual abandonment of the Chappaqua Radical by even the baker's dozen of Republican journals that were flying the Greeley flag two weeks ago. The Springfield *Republican* (the only Republican journal of any considerable importance in all New England that hoisted the Greeley flag) has been gradually hauling down that flag until it is now hardly visible. In this state, no less than five of the nine or ten rural Republican papers that were announced as flying the Greeley flag have hauled it down. They are the *Register*, of Rockford; the *Advocate*, of Belleville (in which portion of the state there is a large German population that repudiate both Grant and Greeley); the *Pantagraph*, of Bloomington; the *Herald*, of Aurora, and the *Plaindealer*, of Sparta. Such is the outlook in Illinois of the prediction that the nomination of the Chappaqua Radical would divide the Radical party in the middle!

ACCORDING to the Brooklyn *Eagle* the additions authorized by the supplemental apportionment bill, now before Congress will make the House of Representatives consist of 292 members. Adding the Senators from the thirty-seven States, there will be an electoral college of 366 members, apportioned as follows. Alabama 10, Arkansas 6, California 6, Connecticut 6, Delaware 3, Florida 4, Georgia 11, Illinois 21, Indiana 15, Iowa 11, Kansas 5, Kentucky 12, Louisiana 8, Maine 7, Maryland 8, Massachusetts 13, Michigan 11, Minnesota 5, Mississippi 8, Missouri 15, Nebraska 3, Nevada 3, New Hampshire 5, New Jersey 9, New York 35, North Carolina 10, Ohio 22, Oregon 3, Pennsylvania 29, Rhode Isoland 4, South Carolina 7, Tennesse 12, Texas 8, Vermont 5, Virginia 11, West Virginia 5, Wisconsin 10.

SOME one has taken the pains to place in pyramidal form the reasons assigned by Senator SUMNER why GRANT should not be re-elected. They are as follows:

IGNORANCE.
INCAPACITY.
BRIBE TAKING.
GIFT RECEIVING.
HEAD OF RING ROBBERS.
INSTIGATION OF FRAUDS.
NEPOTISM MOST SHAMEFUL.
APOLOGIST FOR CORRUPT MEN.
VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.
MEDDLING IN STATE ELECTIONS.

THE *World* in a carefully prepared article, declares that "to tolerate much longer the candidacy of GREELEY is for the Democracy to commit suicide by poison. To accept him as its candidate is to commit suicide by an explosive bullet lodged in its heart." It says that this conclusion has been arrived at after reviewing the opinions of local leaders throughout the United States and, also of the Democratic Senators and Representatives in Congress.

August Belmont on the Situation.

The following appears in the Cincinnati papers:

CINCINNATI, June 5.

In view of the unfriendly comments and unjust aspersions indulged in recently by Western papers, of the Hon. August Belmont, I have obtained his permission to publish the following letters, written me by him, as of their respective dates. The exalting desire of some pin-feather journalists to force me to a position on the Greeley question is affecting, and coupled with the facts and arguments of Mr. Belmont, is calculated to bring one to a posture, but I don't know so well about Democrats obtaining their political medicine from the new drug store of Halstead & McLean, especially with such a coating of asafœtida upon it as surrounds the Greeley pill, for it is only fishy Democrats that like such bait. However, as a nervine to my sporting friend of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, I will say that I prefer Greeley to his Mr. Hendricks, the champion traitor of his day, and as between Grant and Greeley, am decidedly opposed to any more centralism.

C. W. WOOLLEY.

LONG ISLAND, May 21, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR:—Your kind letter of the 17th inst. reached me here, and in reply I beg to express to you my thanks for the flattering confidence which you manifest for my judgment and sincerity of purpose.

I may err in my appreciation of the difficulties which surround us, but I can say, without egotism, that I merit your good opinion as to the sincerity of my attentions. So much am I impressed with the fatal consequences in store for our common country by the re-election of Grant that I could willingly vote for my deadliest enemy in order to prevent such a catastrophe. The nomination of Greeley is one of those stupendous mistakes which it is difficult even to comprehend; but it is now an accomplished fact, and we have to deal with it as best we can. I take it for granted that all thinking men have come to the conclusion by this time that the nomination of a straight Democratic ticket at Baltimore will either elect Grant by the people—in case of Greeley's withdrawal—or throw the election into the House, if Greeley should stand a poll, and then, also, Grant will sure to be elected. If the Convention can be got to nominate Greeley at Baltimore, with anything like unanimity, the large body of the Democratic party throughout the country will vote for him, and we shall have enough Republican voters to make the election more than probable, even if we should lose one-tenth of our vote by defection and apathy.

Whether this nomination can be brought about remains a serious question, and I am not able even to form a judgment on this point at this early day. At present many leading men and party organs, besides a very large portion of the German vote, are bitterly opposed to him. Between now and the 9th of July, Greeley's strength must show an increase or decline, and it will then be for our Convention to adopt what course may be deemed wisest. Though he is to me almost the most objectionable person whom the Liberals could select, still I am decidedly of the opinion that our best policy will be to indorse the Cincinnati platform and ticket. This is the general feeling in this State, and our delegation to Baltimore is, by a large majority, composed of Greeley men. As our delegation votes as a unit, you may set the vote of New York down as almost certain for Greeley. I was not at Rochester, and have been left off the list of delegates, most probably on account of the hostile position of the *World* and *Staats Zeitung* against the Cincinnati nominees, as the delegation undoubtedly was selected with but that one idea of making it sure for Greeley. A most absurd story has, for years past, been started and generally credited—that I am a large shareholder in the *World*, and control its tendencies. I have never held a single share in it, and do not exercise any influence over its editorials.

Should circumstances shape themselves so that the Liberals desert the Cincinnati ticket between now and July, and that we see a chance for success by a separate ticket, then I hope the choice will fall on Groesbeck. He, with Sanford Church or J. Q. Adams, would make a stronger ticket than any other combination.

Yours, very truly,
AUGUST BELMONT.

NEW YORK, June 1.

MY DEAR SIR—* * * Greeley has so far not lost strength in our State, and the meeting of the Free Traders night before last, though composed of many of our best citizens, did not have any outside effect. Their plan of making a new nomination will amount to nothing.

Yours, very truly,
AUGUST BELMONT.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE
First National Bank
OF PITTSBURGH
CORNER FIFTH AVE. AND WOOD ST.

This Bank, already having a large business, invites Merchants, Bankers and other business people to open accounts with them, with the assurance of the most liberal dealing, consistent with safe banking.

JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.

J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.
CHARLES E. SPEER, Assistant Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT BEEF,
For the Sick, Invalid and Convalescent. Also, for persons or children of weak constitutions, nothing is more strengthening than this extract.
Also recommended for hotels, restaurants, &c., in preparing weak soups, sauces, &c., to which it imparts the nutritive properties of the finest fresh beef. One-quarter teaspoonful will make a cup of the best tea. It is prepared by the process of Baron von Liebig, and has been analyzed by the most finished chemists in Europe. One pound possesses the nutritive properties of 36 pounds of best fresh beef, and will keep in any climate.
For sale by JOSEPH FLEMING,
81 Market street, corner of Diamond.

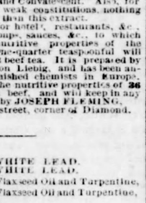
PURE WHITE LEAD.
PURE WHITE LEAD.
Flaxseed Oil and Turpentine,
Flaxseed Oil and Turpentine,
Varnishes of all kinds,
Varnishes of all Kinds,
Cheaper than Elsewhere in the City,
Cheaper than Elsewhere in the City,
At Fleming's Drug Store,
At Fleming's Drug Store,
No. 81 Market street,
81. 81. 81 81.
Market street. Market street.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Hushion & Co., of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Hushion's (K. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. nov24-d&w.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, is confident he can guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 20 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Stricture, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

SARATOGA
EXCELSIOR SPRING WATER.
Always fresh, received every day direct from the springs. We find this water
THE NICEST, PUREST AND BEST
in the market. We sell from one to two barrels every day. We have also Kissingen, Congress, Vichy, Blue Lick, and the finest soda water and the ginger ale made strictly from the fruit. We are also the agents for the St Louis Michigan Spring Water, one of the greatest waters known. In fact, we are the Liebig of Headquarters.
Jas. E. Burns & Co.,
DRUGGISTS,
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) sts.
my30

DR. WHITTIER.
296 PENN ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Longer located in Pittsburgh than any Chronic Diseases Physician, so successfully treats Venereal Diseases, Nervous Debility, Impotency as to bring patients from every State. His hospital opportunities, a life-time experience, with parent glugs prepared in the establishment, cures cases given up by others, no matter who false; tell your private trouble. Consultation free. Send two stamps for medical essays. —MANHOOD; WOMANHOOD, sent by mail, 15 cents each, both for 25 cents, 100 pages. All that the curious, doubtful, or inquisitive wish to know, all about self-pollution, prevention, marriage. Every young man and woman ought to read it as a warning. The nervous debilitated or partially impotent are scientifically advised mar7-ly

THE ANDERSON SASH BALANCE,
Supercedes Weights and Boxes.
Is a perfectly even Balance at all points. Is neat, simple, durable and cheap. Can be placed in any window at any time. Is noiseless and obeys the slightest touch. Is easily applied and will not get out of order.
In ordering state the exact LENGTH and WEIGHT of the sash for which the BALANCES are wanted.

Anderson Balance Man'fg Co.,
Twenty-Ninth and Railroad Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sample and Sales Rooms No. 76 Smithfield street.

SEEDS, PLANTS, FLOWERS,
ETC., ETC.
Our Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seeds; our Catalogue of Small Fruits, and Price List for Spring, 1872, and our Catalogue for Ornamental Flowering and Bedding Plants, now ready, and can be had on application.
Bouquets, Cut Flowers, Baskets and Floral Ornaments, executed in the finest style at short notice.
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Successors to J. Knox,
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BANKERS,
57 Market Street, Pittsburgh.
Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canada.
STOCKS, BONDS and other SECURITIES,
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Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

SECOND
AUCTION SALE
BY THE
IMPROVEMENT TRUST CO.,
No. 75 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.
On Monday, June 10, 1872,
Of the remaining lots in their Highland Tract at Mansfield, on the P. C. and St Louis Railroad.

A FREE
EXCURSION TRAIN!
Will leave Union Depot on morning of sale at 8:45 o'clock, stopping at Birmingham and Temperanceville stations.
Terms of Sale:
One-tenth cash, balance in one hundred monthly payments. Life insurance added free of cost.
HOUSES BUILT FOR PURCHASERS
Payable for in 100 monthly payments also.

A BETTER INVESTMENT
Cannot be made in this vicinity to-day than in these lots. Mansfield is not an "embryo colony," but an
ESTABLISHED VILLAGE,
With unexceptionable society, first-class schools and churches, improved streets and sidewalks. The work now in progress on the Pan Handle Railroad will soon be completed, making it one of the most substantial in the county. This alone will influence a farther advance in property value.
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It contains striking Editorial comments, a variety of Miscellaneous Matter, Special Telegrams, and all the Foreign and Domestic News, received by the Associated Press, and having a large and daily increasing circulation, is one of the best Advertising Mediums in the Country.
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A full assortment of the usual styles of PAPER HANGINGS. Various designs for panels in illuminations, or plain colors, strictly artistic and highly decorative, for town and suburban houses. W. P. MARSHALL, 191 Liberty street.
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JUNE 6TH.
SPECIAL BARGAINS
FROM THIS DATE AT
Jos. Horne & Co.'s
197 and 199
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Trimming Department.
Guipure Laces, Black Thread Laces, Mohair Laces, Beaded Gimps, Crochet Gimps Tassels, Buttons, Braids, &c.

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Black Gros Grain, Dress Silks, Colored Silks, Lining Silks, Satin Rayals all shades, Plaid Sash Ribbons, Plain Sash Ribbons, Black Sashes, Bennet Ribbons, in the newest shades of Gros Grain and fine Taffeta.

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Llama Lace Jackets, French Lace Jackets, Thread Lace Jackets, Thread Lace Points, Llama Lace Points, Point Lace Collarettes, Point Lace Handkerchiefs, Thread Lace Collars, Thread Lace Berthas, Thread Lace Parasol Covers, French Lace Parasol Covers, Mhread Lace Net for Veils,

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From the lowest to finest, in black and colors, with louvirl sticks and short sticks, all new and fresh goods, and at the lowest prices of the season.

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In Leghorn, Milan, Pearl, Pedal, Mixed, Braids, Straws, and a good assortment of Children and Boys' Hats. Lace Bonnets and Caps, Pique Bonnets and Hats for Infants.

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Scotch Linen Suits, Seer Sucker Suits, Imitation Seer Sucker Suits, Spani h Linen Suits, Striped Lawn Suits, White Lawn Suits, Black French Lawn Suits, in all the best styles. Percale Wrappers and Percale Waists.
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Goods of every Grade and Description.
Good Balbriggan Cotton Stockings for 50 cents a pair and upwards.
Besides our regular lines of Cotton Hosiery we offer as specialty cheap 50 dozen Iron Frame White Cotton Hose, full regular make, at the low price of 25 cents a pair.

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We offer a great variety of Fancy Cotton Stockings in all grades, as well as Heavy Brown Mixed, Stripes, and Plain White.

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In Thin Lisle, Silk and Kid, in one, two and three buttons. We are selling a good Kid Glove at 75 cents a pair. Everything in this line can always be had at our Glove Counter at the lowest prices.
Ladies' Gauze Vests and Drawers.
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Children's Gauze Vests and Drawers.
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In these goods we keep full and complete lines in all grades.

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Fine White Shirts,
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Percale and Cheviot Shirts,
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Angola Flannels Shirts and Drawers,
Gossamer, Summer Merino and Gauze Shirts.
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Paper Collars, Linen Collars.
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In this department gentlemen will find always everything in

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Of the best quality and at fair prices.
Store open SATURDAY EVENINGS till after eight.

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WILLIAM SEMPLE
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At 25c.
White & Buff P. K.'s
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In small figures, striped, and checks.
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In plain and broken stripes—various shades.
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In plain plaid and striped.
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In white and colored, at prices to suit all.
Suits, Suits,
For Ladies, Misses and Children, from the cheapest to the finest quality, manufactured expressly to order. A large stock at prices guaranteed the lowest.
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AT REDUCED PRICES,
Black Hernani,
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ALL THE NOVELTIES IN
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They have thirty years to run, and bear interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. in gold.
Many holders of 5-20s are exchanging them for Northern Pacifics, and thereby INCREASING THEIR ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY ONE-THIRD.
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With entire confidence I recommend these Bonds to the public.
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200 cases 2 lbs. Stout's Golden Fleeces.
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At 9½c.
Fast Colored Prints,
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Yard wide, a great bargain.
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Double-faced—worth special attention.
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Styles.
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Newest Styles,
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Lowest Prices.
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MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 FIFTH AVENUE,
Have opened a Large Lot of
PLAIN PARASOLS.
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With Plain and Tourist Sticks. A large assortment of
WHITE SILK PARASOLS and LACE PARASOL COVERS.
A good line, all sizes, of SUN UMBRELLAS. Every article at very low prices.
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Are now receiving their Spring Stock of Velvets, Body and Tapestry Brussels, in Newest Styles, Three-Ply, Two-Ply and Ingrain Carpets, in Great Variety. The new Floor Cloth Linoleum, same as used in City Hall, in various designs. An examination of our very large stock requested.

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Nos. 71 & 73 Fifth Avenue.

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New Carpets,

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Finest Styles of the Season.

All Grades of Ingrain and other Cheap Carpets at Very Low Prices.

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In the Finest Styles to be found in any Market.

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I HAVE NOW IN STORE

All New Styles.

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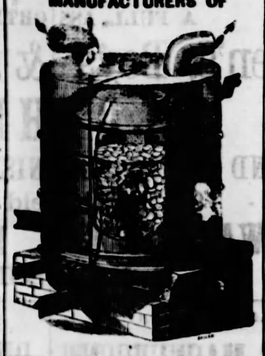

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And a general stock of House Furnishing Goods. Contracts taken for furnishing houses.

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Prime Eastern Shore Feathers.

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Of all ages and the finest qualities, importer of

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SCOTCH and IRISH WHISKIES and CHAMPAGNE. Sparkling Catawba, Stomach Bitters Purchase direct from first hands, and can offer special inducements at all times to dealers and families. Bottled Wines and Liquors for medicinal use constantly on hand

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1829

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FRANKLIN FIRE INS. CO.

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OFFICE 435 AND 437 CHESNUT ST.

ASSETS ON AUG. 1, 1870, - $,000,000,24

CAPITAL, $500,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS, & PREMIUMS, $2,000,000 24

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829, OVER $6,000,000

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OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

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The Daily Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, June 8, 1872.

WHY?

BY ANNA BOYNTON AVERILL.

Earth, thou art perfect and fair;
Life, thou art perfect and sweet:
Soul, thou art rightfully heir;
Is not thy rapture complete?
Why, from the manifold joys
That lie to the morning of day,
From sorrows that strengthen and save,
Turn'st thou, expectant, away?

I stand in the fresh morning lands;
Dew stars in the grass at my feet;
Buds and white bloom in my hands;
About me sweet song-pulses beat.
From the far depths of the sky
A glory is rising for me
A royal and roseate dawn
Tinting the hills and the sea.

Youth with its gladness is here.
Time with its treasures untold,
Toil with its promise and cheer,
Love that will never grow cold.
Yet out of this sweetness and warmth,
I fade, and I droop like afar
A voice that is vague as a dream,
A light that is faint as a star.

Mystery waveth her wand
Over the knowledge I crave,
And the shadow that stayeth her hand
Hovereth over a grave.

—*Inner Atlantic.*

FASHION NOTES.

TRAVELING DRESSES.

So many new fashions, or rather old fashions revarnished, are crowded upon us that it is difficult to be fully in fashion without putting on full sail. The zebras that travel with the circus this season will be in the height of fashion, for striped materials are in favor for travelling dresses this season. Bayadere stripes across the goods are seen in rich camel's hairs, Algerine and goat's hair fabrics; but lengthwise stripes prevail in pongees, mohair and in washing goods, such as linen, batiste and seersucker. Various shades of wood brown and dust-color in inch-wide stripes of two tints are the first choice for traveling suits; after these cool gray shades are chosen. The handsomest importations are striped India cashmeres or camel's hair cloth of light fabric, and those are usually imported ready-made, to be worn over a solid-colored silk skirt of the same shade or black. Plain camel's hair without stripes if made into jaunty little overskirts and sleeveless sacques with capes. Round braid, fringe, and woolen guipure lace of the same shade are the trimmings. Very tasteful suits for traveling are also made with polonaises of smooth French cashmere or of all-wool delaine in clear gray and sage green shades, trimmed with gray guipure lace and rows of guipure insertion set in the garment, with the goods cut out beneath it. A black or brown silk trimmed plainly with kilt pleating completes the costume.

Less expensive suits are made of striped mohair and an imitation of goat's hair in alternate stripes of ecru and nut brown. These fabrics are very serviceable, as they do not rumple, and their smooth surface repels dust. A simple polonaise, such as the Marguerite, and a single skirt, is the style most often chosen for these suits. In many cases the skirt is a solid color, trimmed with bias striped flounces or bands like the polonaise. Slight ladies who prefer two skirts select the Berlin costume with French blouse, two skirts and a sleeveless sacque with cape.

For short excursions during the summer the pale buff suits of last year will be superseded by costumes of deeper tints—fox gray, tea color and wood browns. Linens are most stylish when striped at intervals with a deeper shade than the ground, or with black. Whole suits are made of these fabrics, but ladies economically dispersed purchase merely a polonaise to wear with dark silk skirts, and the Marguerite Dolly Vardin polonaises is the model for the garment. The lowest priced polonaises found ready made at the furnishing houses are those of gray glazed linen. Suits of seersucker—a sort of gingham with stone gray and bluish grounds striped with white—are simply and neatly made with a gored polonaise and ruffed skirt.

The talma is the most convenient extra wrap for travelers, as it is easily put off and on. Linen dusters and overalls, large enough to cover the entire suit and protect it from dust, are made of thick "blay linen," the best for the price. Large pearl buttons fasten the entire front.

Shade hats of thick coarse-looking Mackinaw and rough and ready will be worn for traveling this season. For very young ladies these are of sailor shape, with upturned brim, trimmed with a band of sage green, plum color or brown ribbon, with a curled ostrich tip far back on the left side. The Rubens flat, with wider brim turned up on one side, and the cooty, shaped like an inverted bowl, are also worn. With very dressy traveling suits turquois silk hats, and fine colored straws, matching the costume, are worn in the new shapes that serve both as bonnets and round hats. The favorite veiling of gray grenadine, a square, is sometimes edged with Tom Thumb fringe, thrown over the bonnet, with one point falling low in front, while the other three corners are fastened back over the chignon with a jet or shell dagger. Undressed kid gloves with long wrist, fastened by three buttons, are selected for traveling gloves. A wide Marie Antoinette frill of white cambric, or else the standing English collar or linen, completes the costume. If a silk scarf is worn it should be white, or else some quiet color that will not be conspicuous.

VARIETIES FOR TOURISTS.

Red Russia leather is in favor at present for many articles useful to tourists, such as bags, belts, fans, and the walking-stick bandle of umbrellas. There is also a fancy to suspend things from the belts, and chatelain hooks are shown for fans, bags, vignettes and parasols. For toilet articles, the inexpensive canvas bags, bound with Russia leather, are chosen. Large necessaires of the fragrant leather, with many pockets for toilet articles. Pocket necessaires for gentle men are of dark leather, with tiny glass, scissors, and shell mustache combs and tweezers. Circular boxes for collars were shown in three sizes of Russia leather, and of canvas with Russia trimmings. A beautiful box of jewels has gilt handles and a secret lock of satin-covered steel. European travelers in a pair of candlesticks that screw together, to be carried in a bag or the pocket.

FRONT RUSSE EMBROIDERY, ETC.

Ladies going into the country supply themselves with fanciful needlework with which to while away rainy mornings and the leisure hours of long summer days. The favorite capefor this summer is for the point Russe embroidery. It is very easily done, consisting of simple back stitches and chain stitch on cloth; applications of velvet complete most patterns. It is used for lambrequins for brackets, mantel shelves, draperies for window lace and carriage baskets, table covers, round mats for flower pots, affghans and babies' blankets.

Quantities of guipure lace work are also in store for summer mornings on the piazza, and many pretty things will be made of the honey-comb or waffle canvas, ornamented with quaint designs in colored Saxony yarn done in simple darning stitches.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thick repped belts, embroidered with fine jet, are worn with blouse-waists. They are usually fastened by a jet buckle.

Swiss muslin hats for children and young girls are made on a stiff net frame. The puff is covered with a succession of fluted ruffles, with the centre finished by an Alsatian bow of the muslin edged with Valenciennes.

Very small figures are now preferred for Dolly Varden polonaises. The prettiest for summer evening wear are of white foulard with pink rose buds.

Missing Day in Russia.

A correspondent writing from St. Petersburg at the beginning of the month, alluding to the festivities always observed in Russia on Easter Day, says: "Of all Russians perhaps the only one who does not look forward to the prospect of an Easter morning with any degree of pleasure is the Emperor himself, for it must be remembered that this is the great kissing season. Among real unsophisticated Russians at Easter the practice is universal between friends or between masters or servants. It still holds good at court; and on Sunday, from about 10 minutes to nine, the Emperor might have been seen in the chapel of the winter palace going through an ordeal, which, in spite of his perseverance and good humor, must have sorely tired his patience. Think of the number of kisses bestowed during that hour and a half. There were, first, all the officiating priests, then the members of the Council of State; next the Senators, then the officers in Petersburg, whose name is legion; then the officers of the Imperial Guard above the rank of major. Of the officers of lower rank only a certain number are sent by each regiment. These are followed by those of the fleet, the same distinction being made between the superior and inferior ranks as in the army, while lastly come the officers of the imperial household. To each individual of this multitude the Emperor gives two kisses, one on each cheek—three being the canonical number according to Russian etiquette—but that would take too much time in the present instance."

Uncomfortable Jewelry—How a Little Falls Lady was Handcuffed.

[From the Utica Observer.]

An amusing incident occurred in Little Falls the other day, which created considerable innocent fun at the expense of a pleasant young lady.

Officer Becker of Herkimer conveyed a man from Utica to Little Falls who was charged by a crazy man with larceny. After arriving at his destination the officer was sent back to Herkimer to summon the principal witness. Before leaving Little Falls he deposited his handcuffs in the the telegraph office at the depot for safe keeping, not caring to carry them about in his pocket, and left Herkimer on the day express about noon. He had hardly arrived in that village when he recieved a telegram, saying, "Come back to the Falls quick!" There was no train going east within two hours, and a reply to that effect was telegraphed back. Another telegram was received, imploring him to go back to Little Falls as quickly as possible.

Officer Becker waited anxiously for the train, fearing that something dreadful had happened in connection with the prisoner. When he arrived at Little Falls he was dragged into the telegraph office as quickly as possible, and without a word of explanation being given the key of his handcuffs was demanded. Officer Becker's laugh came in just about this time, and his anxious mind was relieved. He enjoyed the laugh heartily, but a young lady sitting in a shady corner of the telegraph office felt like anything else but merriment. It appears that with woman's natural curiosity, the young lady had been examining the steel bracelets which were never intended to encircle fair hands like hers. By accident or design one of the young lady's friends closed the handcuffs, and the young lady was subjected to the mortification of wearing the inelegant bracelets until Officer Becker arrived. She smiled through her tears as the officer entered the telegraph office, and will never meddle with such dangerous articles again.

Marriage and the Death Rate.

The death rate in the married and unmarried was the subject of a paper recently read by M. Bertillon before the Academy of Medicine in Paris. The results are based on statistics derived from France, Belgium and Holland, and are as follows: Of married men between the ages of 25 and 30, the death rate was 4 per thousand, unmarried 10 per thousand, widowers 22 per thousand. Of married and unmarried women the rate was the same, viz., 9 per thousand, while in widows it was 17. In person from 30 to 35 the death rate among married men was 11, the unmarried 5, and the widowers 19 per thousand. Among the women it was 5 for the married, 10 for the unmarried, and 15 per thousand for the widows. Combining these figures gives the following result: Deaths among men between the ages of 25 and 35—married 15, unmarried 15, widowers 41, women between the same ages—married 14, unmarried 19, widows 32. These figures demonstrate that while in the case of men the death rate was the same throughout the decade for the married and unmarried, there was a great fatality among the widowers. We may, therefore, conclude that while the married state does not actively improve the sanitary condition in men, the relapse into the unmarried state is attended by a great fatality.

The Commune.

The fury of some of the women of the Commune has had a renewed exemplification in the trial of another bold spirit who, during the fighting in Paris, was seen with her hands steeped in blood, boasting that she had killed two soldiers. On the entry of the troops she was taken prisoner and placed against the wall to be shot, but on her saying that she tended the wounded the troops spared her life. On her trial, an officer who was charged with her defence, pleaded that her mind was deranged. "I am not mad," she exclaimed, "and protest against the words. I have suffered too much in prison, and demand to be put to death!' But your turn will come also; the men of Versailles were too great cowards to kill me, but you will all be shot like dogs." Vive la Commune!" The Court eventually condemned her to 20 years' hard labor. The woman was then brought back to the Court, and, on hearing her sentence read, she again burst out in a tone of mockery, "The cowards, they do not dare! Bah! I am 35, and in 20 years I shall be only 55, and still good for something. But it is only a matter to laugh at! a change of government, and I shall be out at once, and that will not be long. Vive la Commune!"

Election Bets in California.

The practice of betting on elections has grown to such proportions of late years in California that it has been recognized by the Legislature as a public nuisance. Persons who may be disposed to "back their opinions" on approaching political contests are reminded by the press of that State that the law declares that every person who makes, offers or accepts any bet or wager upon the result of any election, or upon the success or failure of any person or candidate, or upon the number of votes to be cast either in the aggregate or for any particular candidate, or upon the vote to be cast by any person, is guilty of a misdemeanor. And this misdemeanor may be punished by fine of not exceeding $5,000, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years. At that price election bets will hardly be profitable.

VARIETIES.

The habit of taking arsenic to beautify the complexion is on the increase among both sexes in New York.

Charles H. Staples, aged 18 years, has been arrested at Boston, and held in $6,000 bail, charged with kindling the forest fires which, six weeks ago, causes great damage in Franklin and Medway counties.

An old lady who inquired for "the dollar varden hat" went away sorrowing when the clerk told her that they were just out, but he had plenty of "six dollar vardens."

Ice factories are succeeding at the South. Most of the machines used in this manufacture are of French invention, and have in France attracted much attention and been very favorably reported upon. If the South really can be supplied by artificial means at a reasonable rate with ice, it will add greatly to the comfort of her people, and obviate the frequent failure of supplies and high prices.

Sydney Smith, preaching a charity sermon, frequently repeated the assertion that, of all nations, Englishmen were most distinguished for generosity and love of their species. The collection happened to be inferior to his expectations, whereupon he said he had evidently made a great mistake—that his expression should have been that they were distinguished for the love of their specie.

The following story of sorrow and absence of mind is told as a fact of the Portland Advertiser: A short time ago a little babe belonging to this city died, and, as is sometimes the case, was laid away in a bureau drawer till the funeral. The day of the funeral came, and the bereaved mother was convulsed with grief over the little casket, and laid it in the ground. On her return home she thought she would go to the drawer and gaze once more at the place which would henceforth protect and have a succession of fluted ruffles, with the centre finished by an Alsatian bow of the muslin edged with Valenciennes. her eyes when the drawer was opened but the lifeless corpse of the child that had been entirely forgotten in preparing for the funeral.

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Summer Silks,

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4 prizes of	500	180 prizes of	100
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Parties sending for their friends in the Old Country can purchase Tickets at reduced rates. For further particulars apply to the agents, HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y., or to THOMAS H. MATTHEWS, 47 Smithfield street, BINGHAM & CUSHING, 143 Smithfield street. J. M. M'COMB, Fourth Ave. and Smithfield street.

J. H. MURRAY, 7 Ninth street. mai8

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENST

The Daily Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, June 8, 1872.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE Borough "Dads" of Mt. Washington met last night but adjourned, for want of a quorum, till next Friday.

A YOUNG man named Williams got a head put on him yesterday in East Liberty by being struck with a demi-john.

A SLIGHT fire occurred at the house of a German named Weinser, in East Liberty yesterday, but was extinguished without much damage.

THE contracts for sewers on Spring Garden avenue and Carpenter alley, Allegheny, have been awarded to Wm. P. Dunn & Co.

A RUNAWAY occurred on Forty-second street yesterday, by which a lad named Otto Rubbing had his arm broken by being run over by a buggy.

THE Altoona *Sun* puts the following conundrum at our Sixth street neighbor: "Can the Pittsburgh *Gazette* inform us in what part of this State 'Carroll' county is located?"

AT a quarterly grand communication of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, A. Y. M., held at Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, one thousand dollars were appropriated for the relief of the sufferers of the Somerset fire.

A NEW YORK telegram reports that Red Cloud, Red Dog and twenty-five other Sioux chiefs and braves leave New York for Philadelphia to-day, from Philadelphia they start for their homes stopping to visit Pittsburgh.

YESTERDAY afternoon detective Wilmot went again with Giles to McKeesport for another hearing in his case. Whether the hearing will take place or not is doubtful, as it is not known whether the daughter has been found yet or not.

IT will be a satisfaction to the coal merchants and river men of this vicinity to learn that the House of Representatives yesterday concurred in the Senate amendment to the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, reducing the tolls on the Louisville canal.

YESTERDAY morning acting Coroner Newbart received a dispatch from C. Leinberger, at St. Louis, regarding the Union Hotel suicide. The dispatch directed the official to bury the body here and send the effects to St. Louis. The property will not be sent without due legal authority.

ON Wednesday next the third annual pic-nic of St. Bridget's Silver Cornet Band will be held at McFarland's Grove. All the arrangements are in the hands of a competent committee, a pleasant time may be anticipated. Col. Joe Christy, of the Mozart Band, will call the figures on the occasion.

The celebrated elephant Romeo, one of the oldest and said to be the largest in the United States, and valued at $30,000, died yesterday afternoon in Forepaugh's menagerie exhibiting at Chicago. His death was from natural causes. The body has been presented by Forepaugh to the Chicago Medical College, and the skeleton will be mounted and placed in their museum.

WE regret to announce the death of Colonel I. T. F. Wright, which took place on Thursday at his residence, No. 49 Marion street, Col. Wright was formerly editor of the *American Agriculturist*, published in this city, and was widely known through his connection, with that publication as well as by his personal characteristics. He was forty-four years of age at the time of his death. the funeral will take place this morning from his late residence.

Died of His Injuries.

Yesterday morning Richard Carrol, one of the men injured on Thursday by the fall of the horse at Bell & Wier's quarry in Allegheny, died of his injuries. For a short time after the accident he was conscious, but soon became insensible and remained in that condition till his death. At an early hour yesterday morning his condition was thought to be somewhat improved, but he speedily became worse and died as stated. Deceased was about forty years of age, and leaves a wife and six children. Coroner Neubert was summoned and held an inquest, and a verdict of "accidental death" was rendered.

The Crispino.

Yesterday a hearing was had before Alderman O'Donnell in the case of Dennis Allen and F. Shanley, the shoemaker's who were charged some time ago with conspiracy against their employers. The accused after a hearing gave bail in the sum of $500 each for a hearing at court.

ANTI-RUM PROTEST.

Stand Against Sunday Liquor Selling.

Yesterday a committee of gentlemen from East Liberty waited upon the Mayor, and urged in strong terms that the selling of liquor on Sunday be stopped in the localities named. They represented that the evil was of such magnitude now as to be almost unendurable, and earnestly asked that the community be protected from it. The Mayor promptedly promised the protection asked for, and will instruct the police to put an entire stop to the Sunday traffic, not only at East Liberty, but elsewhere. All who shall attempt to violate the law in this matter next Sunday may be sure of being returned and dealt with according to law. Those interested would do well to govern themselves accordingly.

The following are the names of the parties who are opposed to the Sunday traffic:

Messrs. W. G. Johnston, Alexander Bates, Thomas Davison, H. K. Tomer, George Hunter, W. L. Denison, F. B. McConnell, J. W. Morgan, Geo. A. Berry, Thos. M. Howe, Jos. Woodwell, C. H. Paulson, Wm. Frew, G. W. Hallman, F. Sellers, Geo. Singer, Sr., G. K. White, G. F. Rahm, Sr., Thos. Patterson, R. C. Cunningham.

THE COURTS.

CRIMINAL COURT—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of Thomas Sinclair, indicted for perjury, the jury found him guilty, but earnestly and respectfully recommended him to the extreme leniency of the Court.

Wm. Price, indicted for larceny, on the oath of Alfred G. Guffey, plead guilty, and was sentenced to the workhouse for six months.

Ellen Scantion, charged with fornication, on oath of Margaret Donnelly, was found guilty. Sentence deferred.

Casper Magel plead guilty to an assault and battery, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $30.

In the case of Margaret Fitzsimmons, charged by Grace Bly with assault and battery, the defendant was found not guilty, but sentenced to pay two-thirds of the costs.

George Clark, found guilty of assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of $30.

CRIMINAL COURT TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Com. vs. Michael Bliss.
Com. vs. Margaret Cummings.
Com. vs. Charles Foreman.
Com. vs. Hamilton Gilchrist.
Com. vs. Alexander Gorman.
Com. vs. Susan Jones *alias* Cooper.
Com. vs. Mary Kepple.
Com. vs. David Loyd.
Com. vs. Mary O'Connell.
Com. vs. Thomas Quinn.
Com. vs. James Vaughan.
Com. vs. Hugh Quinn.
Com. vs. J. G. Ryan.
Com. vs. Jessie Briscoe and E. Prime.
Com. vs. Martha Creelman.
Com. vs. James Donnelly.
Com. vs. Wm. & F. Henkle.
Com. vs. Wm. Kountz.
Com. vs. Wm. Kountz *et al.*
Com. vs. Adam Weiser.
Com. vs. Wm. Corliss.
Com. vs. Wm. Rose.
Com. vs. Patrick Enright.
Com. vs. John McMahon.

COMMON PLEAS—Judges Stowe and Collier.

In the case of Joseph Harris vs. Wm. Gough, tried in Judge Collier's branch on an action for slander, a verdict was rendered for defendant.

The next case taken up was that of Hagelman & Fix vs. Caro thers. An action on a contract. This case is still on trial.

In Judge Stowe's branch the case of Miller vs. Love and others still continues on trial.

Plans of New Homestead

Are now ready for distribution. The sale is on the 17th—Monday week.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

Resolutions of Condolence on the Death of Hon. Thos. Williams.

Yesterday morning a meeting of the members of the Pittsburgh Bar was held in the Common Pleas Court room to pay a tribute of respect to the late Hon. Thos. Williams. The meeting was largely attended, and was organized by calling Hon. M. Hampton to the Chair, the following gentlemen being appointed Vice Presidents.

Hon. James P. Sterrett, Hon. Edwin H. Stowe, Hon. F. H. Collier, Hon. John W. Kirkpatrick, James I. Kuhn, Robert Woods, Thomas MacConnell and B. M. Smith.

The Secretaries were S. H. Geyer and Robert B. Carnahan.

J. I. Kuhn, Esq., the law partner of deceased, and W. D. Moore, Esq., paid merited tributes to the worth of the departed.

On motion the following Committee on Resolutions were adopted: Messrs. John H. Hampton, Thomas M. Marshall, M. W. Acheson, George Shiras, Jr., and A. M. Brown.

After a brief absence the Committee reported a series of resolutions condoling with the family of deceased, and testifying their high appreciation of the ability and public and private character, and unbending integrity of the departed.

The following committee was appointed to have the resolutions engrossed and properly presented to the family of Mr. Williams: James I. Kuhn, S. M. Geyer and R. B. Carnahan. On motion it was decided that the members of the Bar shall meet meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon to attend the funernal in a body. Adjourned.

The grand jury now in session, passed the following resolution offered by R. H. Kerr, Esq.

That we the Grand Jurors, have heard of the demise of the Hon. Thos. Williams (late member of Congress) with feelings of deep sorrow—in the death of this good man we have lost a valued friend. He was a man of integrity in every relation of life, and we mingle our regrets with the whole community and condole with the family of our estimable fellow-citizen. The Grand Jury do now adjourn as a testimonial of our respect and regard in honor of our lamented citizen and we will attend the funeral in a body.

STREET COMMITTEE MEETING.

Improvements Contemplated—Award of Contracts, &c.

Last evening the Street Committee of Councils met in regular session in their room in the new City Hall.

Among other matters considered, the following were the most important:

An ordinance was ordered providing for the opening of Pike street from Seventeenth to Twenty-first street to a width of forty feet.

A petition was presented and an ordinance ordered for the re-grading and paving of Leed street in the Lawrenceville district.

Crossings were ordered across Second and Short streets (First ward school house.)

A profile of Forty-sixth street from Butler street to the river was approved.

A sewer was ordered to be laid on Forbes street, from Marion to Chestnut street, to connect with the Fifth avenue sewer.

The City Engineer was instructed to invite proposals for a sewer on Forty-seventh street, from Butler street to the river; also for the grading of Main street.

The Street Commissioner of the Third District was authorized to raise the wooden pathways at the intersections of streets between Butler and Forty-fifth street.

The following contracts were awarded: T. Rainbow, Jr., for the grading, paving and curbing of Overhill street at the following prices: grading 29 cents, paving $1.29, curbing 76 cents and crossings 60 cents; Calvin street to Byrnes & Co., grading 40 cents, paving 90 cents; curbing 85 cents and crossings 70 cents; Harrison street to Byrnes & Co., grading 19 cents, paving 76 cents curbing 78 cents, crossings 60 cents; Highfield Street to Byrnes & Co., grading 32 cents, paving 80 cents and curbing 70 cents; Fayette street to Byrnes & Co., grading 2 cents, paving 78 cents, curbing 68 cents and crossings 64 cents; Ash alley, to K. Bracken, grading 37 cents, paving $1 25, and curbing 65 cents. Our alley, to Munn & Co., grading 30 cents, paving 95 cents and curbing 58 cents.

In relation to sewers the following contracts were let: Spring Garden avenue, 18 inch vitrified pipe sewer, to Munn & Co., at $1 89 per foot, $63 for drops and $19 for manholes. Pride street sewer, vitrified pipe, twenty inches, to Munn & Co., at $2 27 per foot, $19 for manholes and $63 for drops. State alley sewer, vitrified pipe, eighteen inch, $1 97 per foot, $19 for manholes and $63 for drops.

Some other unimportant business was transacted, and the meeting adjourned.

THE BOAT RACE YESTERDAY.

Scharff an Easy Winner—Time 32 Min. 27 Sec.—The Fastest Time on Record.

Notwithstanding the adverse prognostications Billy Scharff, the Pittsburgh (Birmingham, rather) oarsman gained an easy victory over Tom Butler, the Boston boy, in the race yesterday over the Schuylkill course at Philadelphia, in the extraordinary time of 32 minutes and 27 seconds. Following is the Associated Press account of the contest:

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—A boat race took place this afternoon on the Schuylkill river between the celebrated oarsmen, Wm. Scharff, of Pittsburgh, and Thomas C. Butler, of Boston. The race was for $500 a side. The boats started from a point between the Reading railroad bridge, the course being five miles. Butler was in advance at the start, but the Pittsburgh man gradually gained and at the stake boat was some distance ahead. At the home stretch he gradually widened the gap and reached the starting point twelve lengths ahead of his opponent, winning easily. The time made by Scharff was 32 minutes and 27 seconds, which is the fastest time ever made in this country.

THE LIQUOR INTEREST.

Important Meeting.

Last evening, pursuant to announcement, a meeting of the wholesale and retail liquor dealers and brewers of this city and vicinity was held at Phœnix Hall, Eleventh street, between Liberty and Penn streets. There was a good representation of liquors present, and a great deal of interest manifested in the proceedings. A committee consisting of Messrs. Rush, Darlington, Friday and Develin were appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws and report at a meeting to be held at the same place on Friday evening next, at 7½ o'clock. A cordial invitation to all connected with the liquor interest is extended, as business of importance will be transacted.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.—"She Stoops to Conquer," one of the most pleasing and popular comedies on the modern stage was produced last evening by the talented Walnut Street Theatre Company, and to the evident enjoyment of one of the best houses of the week. The company is one of the best that has visited this city for years, and their success artistically at least has been all that could be desired. This afternoon "Money" will be given with the full strength of the company and this evening the pleasing and popular plays of "The Great City" and Jonathan Bradford will be produced.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.—On Monday evening "for one week only" Manning's Minstrels will give a series of their inimitable Ethiopean performances at the New Opera House.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—Denier's tight rope performances continue to attract crowds to this popular resort. Immense bill this afternoon and evening by the Great Female Minstrel Troupe and the new variety stars.

CARNCROSS AND DIXIE'S MINSTRELS. On Monday next this well known combination will appear in an immense bill for one week at the Academy of Music.

HAPPY CAL WAGNER.—Last evening Happy Cal, and his talented corps of sable artists were greeted with a well filled house at the Academy of Music. The programme was fresh, racy and attractive. Cantield and Boker, the Australian comedians appeared in their great specialties, while Happy Cal and Ned Fox kept the audience in broad grins for the evening. A grand matinee performance this afternoon at 2:30, and closing performance this evening.

Celeste! Celeste! Celeste!

Nothing has more true merit consolidated in it than the Taylor & Farley Celeste Organ. The material used in their construction is of the best, while they have elegance and taste which will insure their being ornaments in any situation in which they are placed. The quality of tone is pure, clear and brilliant, being free from harshness, while at the same time it has great power and capacity for effect. The Vox-Celeste stop controls an independent solo set of reeds of great sweetness of tone, capable of numerous combinations with other stops, and can also be used in the full organ, adding largely to the volume of tone. S. Hamilton & Co., the sole agents for these organs, have a large stock to select from, ranging in price from $60 to $700. All can be suited. You can, if you wish, buy one of the cheaper grade on the instal plan, and in the course of a year or two, exchange it for a better and more costly one. Visitors to their rooms will be courteously received and the merits of the instruments and the easy terms upon which they are sold fully explained. Remember the No is 51 Fifth avenue, sign of Celeste, Pittsburgh, Pa. jes:*

Second Sub-Division and Auction Sale of 300 Lots near Millvale Borough, at Allegheny End Ewalt Street Bridge. Connecting With Forty-Third Street, Pittsburgh.

The second great sale of the sub division of the *Sample Farm* will take place on the premises, Monday, June 10th. There are certainly no lots in the market that have better advantages or are more convenient for those wishing to secure a home near the great cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. The Sample Farm is well known and is a rare chance to secure a home free from smoke and dirt. The narrow gauge railroad now being laid by the well known contractors, Messrs. McElhany & Dean, passes through the centre of the property. It will be finished about September. The coming auction sale will probably close out the balance of the subdivision. The portion that will be offered at the coming auction sale is by far the handsomest portion of the grounds. This we say knowingly, being indebted to the courtesy of Mr. C. F. Klopfer for a ride over the ground, which we had but a few minutes' drive from his office in the Arsenal Bank, Forty-third street. The present sale will be conducted on the same principle as the previous one; which will afford the poorest workingman or mechanic an honest chance to secure a home near his work. Read A. McIlwaine's auction card in another column and get on the cars on Monday and you will see that a more handsome plan of lots has not been offered this season. At whatever price you please to give for them this is but simply stating the truth.

Such is the voluntary language bestowed by the Pittsburgh *Real Estate Register* on the "Sample Farm" property, to be sold next Monday morning. For all further particulars see McIlwaine's auction advertisement.

Our Friend Snooks

Says he has two vehicles, one in the barn and his wife is a little sulky. Snooks had better buy her an improved Elliptic Sewing Machine. Office 19 Fifth avenue.

100 City Lots! 100 City Lots!

Remember Joseph Kirkpatrick's sale on Washington avenue and Sedgwick street, Allegheny to-day at 2 o'clock. Advertisement on 4th page by A. Leggate, auctioneer.

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A Second Sale

On Monday of large lots at Mansfield. Free train. Free lunch. See Improvement Trust Company's advertisement on fourth page.

The Invalid.—A Pen Picture.

See her pallid countenance, but a short time ago the picture of ruddy health, the envy of the school and the pride of the household. She was always welcomed by her schoolmates, for her lithe form and pleasing disposition carried cheerfulness into their ranks. Diligent, punctual and exemplary, obedient and graceful at home, she won the hearts of all. But alas, we are sorrowed. Those rosy cheeks and ruddy lips are blanched by consumption. The voice once so enchanting in laugh and song is feeble, husky and suppianted by a hollow cough. Let us approach her cough gently and take her hand. Do not shudder because of the feeble and passionless grasp. The hand once so hearty and plump is emaciated and shows bony outlines, while the cords and tortuous veins are plainly mapped upon the surface. The pulse that bound with repletion, carrying vigor to the whole system and imparting life, beauty, vivacity, health and strength, is delicate to the touch. The feeble heart can not propel the thin, scanty blood with force. Must we loose her while yet in her teens? Companions and friends gather around with words of cheer and consolation, and depart with moistened eyes and silent steps. Must we lose her? No! there is relief! We can stay this, destroyer of our happiness and and not suffer the loss of so bright a gem Something more is required now than dietary and hygienic observance. Nature calls for aid and she shall have it. Take this pleasant medicine. It is invigorating. How it allays the irritable cough, improves the appetite and digestion and sends a healthy tingle through the frame. The blood is enriched, nervous force increased, and the heart bounds with a new impulse. See her brighten by degrees; the color is returning, her voice is getting clearer, and pleasant words are spoken. The strength falters yet but is gaining. Let us take her out in the warm sunshine. In a short time she will be able to go without our aid, a cheerful girl. This delightful medicine must be God-blessed. It is restoring health to our loved one. She is emerging from her sickness sweeter and nobler than before, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery must have the credit. It has raised her. Sold by all first-class Druggists everywhere. 582.

FATAL FALL.

Coroner's Inquest.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Richard McGraw, the boss carpenter who was so dreadfully injured by falling from a building on Isabella street, near Federal, died from his injuries at the residence of his brother, John McGraw, Lacock street. Mr. M. fell from the third story, and lighted on his head crushing his scull and producing the injuries which were necessarily fatal. He was insensible from the time of the accident up to his death; Mr. M. was widely and favorably known as a citizen and business man. The coroner has been notified.

To Gentlemen of Taste.

The reason why so many gentlemen refuse to patronize other than merchant tailors is that, in most cases, the proprietors of ready-made clothing stores are not practical tailors, and therefore knowing nothing of the methods of cutting and making clothing, cannot efficiently superintend their workmen and insure good work. There are some proprietors, however, who fully understand their business, and chief among their number is the firm of Urling, Follansbee & Co., corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street. We recently visited their establishment, which by the way, is handsomely fitted up, and were astonished at the exceedingly large stock of fashionably made clothing of the same description as that found in Chestnut street stores, Philadelphia.

But Messrs. Urling, Follansbee & Co. have the largest facilities for cutting and making clothing to order, and can guarantee as stylish and satisfactory suits of this description as can be furnished anywhere and on as liberal terms.

A Second Sale

on Monday of large lots at Mansfield. Free train. Free lunch. See Improvement Trust Company's advertisement on second page.

Caution to Passengers Going to Europe.

On arrival in this city at the boarding houses, taverns and hotels you will be met by runners, have nothing to do with them, as this practice is entirely forbidden by the different companies. Be careful of those fellows, and give them a wide berth and when you wish to purchase your tickets call at the Inman Line Office, (ground floor). Thos. H. Rattigan, 47 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. 2

A Second Sale

on Monday of large lots at Mansfield. Free train. Free lunch. See Improvement Trust Company's advertisement on second page.

Elegant Dry Goods at Cheap Prices.

For some days the well-known dry goods house of Messrs. Murphy & Co., No. 59 Market street, has been advertising extraordinary inducements to purchasers. Magnificent qualities and styles of goods, at a material reduction on April prices, forms a part of this announcement, and upon personal inspection we find that the proprietors of this firm are being fully performed. Their stock is rich, varied and stylish, just such as every stranger should visit in order to select to the best advantage, and the prices are certainly amazingly low. Their immense assortment, their active business, enormous sales and financial ability to take every advantage of the market, afford some of the reasons for the splendid bargains with which he is now regaling his patrons. Their store is one of the lions of Market street.

A Second Sale

on Monday of large lots at Mansfield. Free train. Free lunch. See Improvement Trust Company's advertisement on second page.

Rough Skin

Made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap*, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

A Second Sale

on Monday of large lots at Mansfield. Free train. Free lunch. See Improvement Trust Company's advertisement on second page.

EAST LIBERTY FLOURISHING.

Immense Number of Buildings Going up—Worth a Trip Any Time to see the Improvements.

East Liberty is destined to be the best portion of our thriving city; one scarcely realizes how fast it is building up unless they spent some time in looking about them. On Decoration Day we were out in the east end and were astonished to see the number of lots being disposed of by Mellon Bros. It is scarcely over a month since they laid out over 300 building lots on Larimer avenue and have sold two-thirds of the entire plan, and built a perfect town of houses, besides a good many foundations being started.

The unusually easy mode of payments they have adopted and their furnishing the building material and lot on payments as low as a rent has been the cause and manner in which many a man has owned a property and started on the road to fortune. 3:tf

A Second Sale

on Monday of large lots at Mansfield. Free train. Free lunch. See Improvement Trust Company's advertisement on second page.

The Only Exclusive

Carpet store in Allegheny city is that of Messrs. Welty Bros., No. 106 Federal street, where may be found an elegant stock of carpets, oil cloths, window shades, etc., at as low prices as they can be found anywhere. The attention of purchasers is solicited. s:tf.

A Second Sale

on Monday of large lots at Mansfield. Free train. Free lunch. See Improvement Trust Company's advertisement on second page.

Pimples Removed,

and the skin made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap* Manufactured by Caswell Hazard & Co., New York.

A Second Sale

on Monday of large lots at Mansfield. Free train. Free lunch. See Improvement Trust Company's advertisement on second page.

Special Attention

Is invited to the advertisement on our fourth page of the Boston Cloting House, No. 95 Smithfield street, (Howard Block) and to the superior facilities that establishment enjoys for supplying elegant dress, business and working suits at figures measurably lower than prevail elsewhere.

A Second Sale

on Monday of large lots at Mansfield. Free train. Free lunch. See Improvement Trust Company's advertisement on second page.

Hazzard & Caswell's

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

Manning, Hall, McKee and Rogers.

The four great stars at the New Opera House on Monday evening.

Plans of North Homestead

Are now ready for distribution. The sale is on the 17th—Monday week.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	113¾
United States 6s, 1881, bid	114¾
United States 6s (Coupons)	120½
United States 5-20s, 1862	114¾
United States 5-20s, 1864, bid	114¾
United States 5-20s, 1865	115⅝@115¾
United States 5-20s (new issue)	117⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867	117⅝
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons), bid	117⅝
United States 10-40s	111¾@111¾
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	113⅝
Currency Sixes	114¾
New 5 Per Cents	113⅝

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, SATURDAY, June 8, 1872.

REMARKS—The rain that set in yesterday morning continued until noon, giving slight hopes of a rise in our rivers, something that would be very desirable to a large number of persons. A coalboat rise would also give general satisfaction to the inhabitants of the lower cities who are beginning to feel anxious about their supply of coal. Unless we have a June rise the Ohio may remain unnavigable until fall. Produce—The supply was fully up with the requirements of the trade; buyers generally were purchasing merely sufficient to meet their current wants. Prices being unsettled they were not inclined to carry stock. Flour—The market was entirely devoid of animation, dealers were confining their operations to lots merely sufficient to meet the present wants. Bacon—The firmness we have before noted has been maintained. The leading houses report a good business doing and are well satisfied with the situation. Smoked meats are by all odds the cheapest meat in the market; dealers are well supplied.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	578
Oats, sks	1,901
Corn, sks	1,808
Butter, pks	50
Bacon, lcs	2,000
Wheat, sks	238
Rye, sks	170
Cheese, bxs	62

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted. Store sales were made at the usual advance:

BACON—The supply continues to exceed the demand, prices weak but no lower; we note sales of baled on the wharf at $20a23 25 per ton.

POTATOES—Dull; old stock is hard to dispose of; prices are very uncertain, ranging from 50 to 60c per bushel; new are held at $5a6 per barrel.

POULTRY—The receipts are increasing. We quote by the coop at 75a85c per pair.

HEMP—Kentucky rough sells at $130 per ton.

PEANUTS—Are selling in round lots at 3½c pound; in a small way the usual advance is obtained.

SALT—Market well supplied; we note sales by the car load at $1 85; store $2 per bushel.

SEEDS—The principal enquiry was for flax seed; sales were reported at $1 95a2 per bushel, clover and timothy dull and nothing doing.

RAGS—Sold in a regular way at 4a4¼c per pound.

WHISKY—We note sales of highwines in a jobbing way at 92a93c per gallon.

PEACHES—The market may be called steady, although not very active. Prices are unchanged. Soda ash common, 48 per cent. 4½c; refined, 58 per cent. 6¼c; nitra soda, 5c; arsenic, 3½c; pots, 10c; pearls, 11c per lb.

APPLES—Are out of season. The market is about done. Prices are so irregular that we omit them.

APPLE BUTTER—Continues in good supply; dealers report a fair trade demand. We continue to quote sales in a jobbing way of fair to prime at 65a70c, and choice at 75c per gallon.

BUTTER—Remains a drug with plenty of sellers and few buyers. The nominal figures of Saturday still prevail, viz: Roll packed 12a14c; prime to choice roll 15a18c.

BEESWAX—In moderate demand at 35a36c per lb.

BEANS—Scarce and sell readily at $3 00a3 50 per bushel.

BROOM—In good supply, dealers continue to quote: Fancy $4, No 1, $3 50; No 2, $3, No 3, $2 50, and common $2 25a 2 50 per dozen.

BROOM CORN—Market inactive; prices have undergone no change, with sales at 5a8c per pound.

CHEESE—The demand was fully up with the demand; we continue to quote: Dairy 11a12c. Factory 13a13½c; Goshen 14a15½c per pound.

CARBON OIL—We have to note a dull market; prices, however, have undergone no change, we can report sales by the car load at 19a20c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is selling at $5 50 per case.

CORN MEAL—The market remains steady; we note sales in a regular way at $3 25a3 50 per barrel.

COUNTRY BACON—The demand is improving; we note sales of shoulders at 4½a5c; sales of clear rib at 6½a7c; hams sa6c as per quality and condition.

CANNED GOODS—We have nothing new to report. We continue to quote peaches, 3lb cans, 95c 90a7 10 per case. Tomatoes $4 60a5 00. Corn $6 00a7 00 per case.

CEMENT—In ample supply. We quote Louisville at $2 50a2 75 per bbl; calcined plaster $4 50; Cleveland white lime $2 00, eastern $4 75.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches are dull; holders are anxious to realize. Prices nominal. Halves 8¼a8c; mixed 7½a8c; quarters 6½a7c. Apples in fair demand; eastern prices 9, 10a11c. Peeled peaches 15a28c, blackberries 14a16c. Pitted cherries 26a30c; unpitted 6a8c.

EGGS—In fair supply with sales at 17a 18c.

FLOUR—The demand continues restricted to the wants of home trade; dealers are anxious to sell; buyers don't show their views; we note sales for local purposes of good to fair spring at $8 85a9 25; red winter $9 50a10. Rye flour $5 75a6.

GRAIN—The market was quiet; and receipts continue light of barley, rye and wheat; we quote the latter at $1 95a2 for red and white. Oats: the demand is purely local; dealers are anxious to realize; we note sales at 52a53c; dealers say there is no profit at these prices. Corn: we quote shelled at 68c in elevator; 70c sacked and delivered. Rye is firm; but scarce it would bring $1a1 05 readily. Barley: no sales are reported for some time.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, SATURDAY, June 8, 1872.

REMARKS—The market continues inactive; this, however, has been the situation for some time; buyers are till inclined to hold off or purchase merely sufficient to meet the current wants. The eastern markets are dull. The following are the nominal figures.

CRUDE.

The asking rates were as follows:

Spot	10c
June	10c
Parker's	$4 05
Foster's	4 00

For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was far from being active one. We quote as follows:

Spot	23c
June	23½c
July	23¾c
August	24c

The above for eastern delivery; no sales were made public.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, June 7.—The *Herald* says: The market was firmer with an advance from yesterday, and closed firm with the following sales:

UPPER ROAD.

1,000 bbls Spot	4 07
1,000 " "	4 10
1,000 " "	4 07½
500 " "	4 10
1,000 B. O., all year	4 25
1,000 B. O., "	4 22½
1,000 S. O., all year	4 12½

LOWER ROAD

500 " spot	4 05

OIL CITY.

500 bbls. Spot	4 27½

NEW YORK, June 7.—Closing 6th.—The market is light and creates a weak feeling; crude in bulk 13¾a13¾c; refined 23¼c; the calls embrace 1,000 bbls for last half of June at 23¾c; cases 28¾c. Philadelphia delivery—market is lower with a very dull feeling; refined 24¼c.

ROUSEVILLE, June 7.—Market quiet and nothing doing; held at $4 00a4 05.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, June 7.—Market firm and unchanged at $4a4 05.

TITUSVILLE, June 7.—Market quiet; spot $4 05a4 10.

OIL CITY, June 7.—Market quiet and firm; ordinary on lower creek $4 05a4 10; 47 gravity at Oil City $4 22a4 25.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—The market very dull:

Standard White	23½a23¾c
Crude	12½a12¾c

Cases	28¾c
June	23¾c
July	23¾c

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Money easy and plentiful at 4a5.

Gold active and lower; opened at 114½, declined to 113¾, on the statement that the supplemental treaty had been accepted by the British Government, closing at 114a114¾.

Loans 2 to 3 per cent.

Clearings, $48,000,000.

Probable shipments to Europe to-morrow, $895,000.

Treasury disbursements, $208,000.

Governments firm.

State bonds dull.

Stocks active and strong, with an advance on the whole list on the favorable news about the treaty Erie advanced nearly 46c or to 64¾, closing at 65½; New York Central scrip 1¾ per cent. or to 98¾, the stock being ¼ per cent. above the scrip. It is reported Vanderbilt sold a large amount of the latter in London. The rumor of a further issue of ten millions stock of the Central is denied. The rest of the list is ½a1 per cent higher. Market closed strong.

PRODUCE.

Cotton lower; sales of middling uplands at 27c. Flour firm; superfine western and State $5 85a6 25; common to good extra, $6 75; good to choice; $7 40a8 30; Ohio, $7 00a9 50; white wheat western extra, $8 30a9 75; St. Louis, $8 60a12 00. Rye flour steady $4 50a5 50. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky quiet at 91c. Wheat higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 70; prime No 2 Milwaukee $1 75. Rye dull; western 92c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn dull; western mixed, 64½a65½c; sail, 67a68c. Oats firmer; Ohio 54a55c. Eggs quiet; western, 15a 15½c. Hay weak; shipping, $1 50. Hops unchanged. Coffee firm. Rice, 8a 9¼c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 8¾a9c. Molasses in fair request; New Orleans, 70a75c. Crude petroleum, 13½c; refined, 23¾c. Pork steady; mess, $13 30; new prime mess, $12 50a13 00. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet. Hams, 9a10¼c; shoulders 6¾a6c, middles heavy; long clear 7½. Lard a trifle firmer. No 1 prime steam rendered, 8¾ca8¾c; kettle rendered, 9½c. Butter dull; western, 14a 20c. Cheese new, 11a14¾c.

DRY GOODS.

No improvement visible in the general trade which remains in statu quo. Printing cloths maintain high rates, quoted yesterday at 8¼c; is accepted for July, although refused for October; the spot price for extras in 64x64 is 8¼c. Printers have been investing heavily. Trade in goods for western grain trade is the only thing stirring which remains to be noticed in domestics. Woolens, hosiery and shawls are dull. Foreign goods have improved somewhat, and auction sales were well attended to-day; entire lines of goods were passed where bids did not come up to the ideas of importers; black alpacca lustres were chiefly taken from 24a25c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Flour dull and unchanged with light sales; extra spring $6 25a8 75. Wheat active and advanced; No. 2 spring $1 49a1 50, cash or seller June, closing at $1 50; seller July closed at $1 49; No. $1 49¾a1 50. Corn unsettled and irregular; No. 2 mixed opened at 45¼c for cash or seller June; closed at 45a 45¾; seller July closed at 46¾c; rejected 42c. Oats dull; No. 2 41¾c, spot or seller June; 36c for seller July. Rye firm; No. 2 71a72c. Barley dull; No. 2 fall 55a57c. Whisky dull at 86c. Provisions scarcely anything doing. Mess pork $12 00a12 10, cash or seller June; $12 55a12 60, seller July. Lard unchanged. Bulk meats and bacon quiet and unchanged. Cattle steady $6 75a7 00. Hogs dull at $3 60a3 95.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 7.—Cotton dull; low middling 24¾c. Flour dull and nominal; family $8 50a8 75. Corn dull, firm and nominal $1 85a1 90. Rye firm at 51a 52c. Groceries and oils unchanged. Mess pork quiet and unchanged; regular $12; city sold at $14 25a14 50. Lard quiet but firm; Summer 8¾c; kettle 8¾a8¾c. Bulk meats firm; 4¾a5¾c; clear held at 6¾c. Bacon firm at 5½a7¾c. Hogs firm at $3 80a4 25; receipts 1000. Tobacco firm; $6a23 50. Whisky 86c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 6—Tobacco active at full prices; 121 hhds. Bagging unchanged Cotton dull middling 24¾c. Flour dull and depressed extra family $7 2a. Grain quiet. Oats scarce at 53c. Wheat firm. Rye dull $1 03. Provisions steady. Mess pork, sales at $12 00; quoted at $13 25 in round lots. Bacon in light demand; shoulders 5¾c; sides clear rib 7¼c; clear 7¾. Packed bulk meat quiet; shoulders 4½c; sides clear rib 6½c; clear 6¾. Lard 9a10c. Whisky steady at 86c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—Flour very dull; Wisconsin and Minnesota $8 50a9 50; State, Indiana and Ohio $9 50a10 00. Wheat dull: red $2 10; amber $2 50. Rye $1 10. Corn in fair demand; yellow 67c; mixed western 65½a67c. Oats steady; white 56; mixed 44c. Crude petroleum 17½a18c; refined 23¾a23¾c. Whisky unchanged at 93c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 7.—Flour better feeling, but prices unchanged. Wheat quiet; amber western $2 00a2 10. Corn dull; mixed western 68c. Oats firm; western mixed 51a52c. Rye unchanged. Provisions quiet. Bulk shoulders 4¾a4¾c. Bacon shoulders 5¾a6c; sides clear rib 7¾a 8c. Hams s. c. 13a13½c. Lard 9c. Western butter in fair demand and unchanged.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 7.—Flour firm. Wheat firm at 2c better; No 1 white